"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; high northeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Counsel for Mrs. Perot, in London, admits that the extradition proceedings will not be dropped. He looks for important developments. Drought has ruined the Winter and Spring wheat crops in Southwest Russia. The report that the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany are to meet in Poland early in October is denied. Walter Wellman, the leader of the polar expedition and explorer of Franz Josef Land, landed at Tromsoe, Norway, Wednesday. He is permanently crippled through falling through a crevasse. The entire party suffered many hardships. A storm on the Scotch coast wrecked several vessels. Three hundred fishing craft are in danger. The President of Brazil says it is the desire of the republic to maintain peace and a good understanding with all nations. The insurrection in one of the States of Venezuela was quelled by the defeat of the rebels in an eighteen-hour battle. Sir Charles Tupper, now in London, says of the Alaskan boundary difficulty that if the United States believed her claims to be just she would submit to arbitration of all differences. The lower house of the Prussian Diet yesterday voted against two of the pending canal bills. Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, will start on his trip to Washington next week. The Chamber of Deputies of Peru passed a resolution asking for the reasons for the order closing the English schools at Callao. Correspondents of English papers say that the Boers in their reply to England's proposals agree to grant a five-year simple franchise and allow the gold fields a one-fourth representation in the Volksraad. This is more than was asked.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The freight locomotive designed and built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is claimed to have great practical value and, it is said, may revolutionize this class of machine.

The chief topic of discussion among city officials yesterday was the attempt to jam through the Board of Public Improvements the Ramapo Water Company's contract. It was brought that since the publicity given to the scheme success was impossible without causing a scandal that would overwhelm the present municipal administration.

Page 3.

It is reported from the West that a pronounced shortage of cattle has prevailed for some time on the ranges. Not a herd is left in Nevada and Utah. The grass there is a complete failure this year.

A new Faith Cure Society has had a remarkable success at Shiloh, Me. A great meeting is to be held next Sunday to dedicate the last of four buildings, worth $100,000. The cures are effected by prayer.

Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, announced that he would bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Eyler, Matron of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, and the Trustees of the institution.

Gen Jiminez, who is at the head of the Dominican revolutionists, says he will unite the whole Island of Santo Domingo under one Government. He left Havana yesterday. His departure as a private individual will probably absolve the United States from responsibility.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday important details of the Dewey reception were arranged, and the scheme of the celebration may be said to be well under way.

Clothing and medical supplies will be shipped to-day to the Puerto Rican hurricane sufferers on the steamship Evelyn. Many more subscriptions were made yesterday to the various relief funds.

Page 5.

The convention of the new labor party last night adopted a platform and the name "The Independent Labor Party."

The boom for ex-Justice Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for President in 1900 will be formally launched in this city to-day, when conferences will take place at the Hoffman House. Joseph J. Willett charges a Bryan-Croker combination against him.

There was a meeting of Gleason and anti-Gleason men in Long Island City last night to protest against the management of affairs in the Borough of Queens under the present Government. It was declared that Tammany men conducted matters so as to line their own pockets.

Page 9.

Directors of the Electric Storage Battery Company yesterday accepted the resignation of President Rice and elected George H. Day in his stead.

Page 12.

Major Benno Behrendt, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, was accused of stealing surgical instruments.

Mrs. Catherine M. Stone of New Brighton was found guilty of cruel treatment of her imbecile daughter and fined $250.

Magistrate Crane declared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday that gas companies would take the life blood of a man.

Capt. John Watt of the Jersey City Fire Department was overcome by smoke at a fire and died shortly afterward of heart disease.

Frank J. Gould is organizing a trust company. His brothers, his sister, and other members of the family will be the chief stockholders

Extensive forest fires are burning in the northern part of New York, and much damage has already been done to the timber there.

Mrs. E. Kane, wife of Dr. Charles R. Kane, either jumped or fell from the roof of the five-storied flat house at 12 West One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday.

The Continental Match Factory at Passaic, recently sold by Edwin Gould to the Diamond Match Company, has been closed, and the 200 hands have been discharged.

A lively row occurred recently in the Seventy-first Armory between ex-Capt. Stoddard and Corp. Tabbart. The Corporal charges injustice at the hands of the commissioned officer.

The pawnbrokers to whom Neufeldt pledged Mrs. Kronman's jewelry and Mrs. Innes, the woman whose bell he rang, identified him yesterday. The police claim the evidence that he murdered Mrs. Kronman is complete.

The vessel sighted off Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida coast, on Wednesday was probably the Mexico, not the Vigilancia. The Ward Line officials express no anxiety as to the safety of the latter vessel, though she is five days overdue.

Mrs. Mary Kilcunnon, twenty-four years old; her husband John, twenty-eight, and their only child Peter, two, were severely burned yesterday morning in a fire in their home at 409 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Kilcunnon died later in the hospital. While waiting for an ambulance she lay on the sidewalk, practically nude, for a full three-quarters of an hour, suffering greatly.

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"BATH HOUSE'S" COAT IS GONE.

A Chicago Drummer Decamps with the Emerald-Hewd Garment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Alderman John J. Coughlin has again been heard from. A telegram from the "Beau Brummel" of Chicago to Secretary Ed. Lahiff to-day announced the arrival of the Alderman at Boston, but also stated the loss of the green coat, with which "Bath House" has been startling the East in his triumphal tour. The telegram follows:

"Arrived safely in the home of culture. A Chicago drummer stole my green coat yesterday afternoon. He started for Chicago last night on the Michigan Central. Tip this off on the quiet to Capt. Colleran."

Capt. Colleran is in the East, but if any of the officers discover a Chicago drummer in a green dress coat they have orders to take him at once to the Central Station, where the emerald-hued garment will be held pending the arrival of the new satellite in the society whirl.

PLATT AND HOBART IN RAMAPO SCHEME

Alleged Deal with Croker to Call Off Mazet.

SECRECY OF DESIGN PROVED

Water Company Scandal May Overwhelm Van Wyck Administration.

Tammany Men Admit Publicity Has Retarded the Plan—Controller Coler's Condemnation of It as Dishonest.

The unsuccessful attempt of a coterie of Tammany officials to jam through the Board of Public Improvements a contract binding the city to buy $5,000,000 worth of water a year from the Ramapo Water Company was a topic of general discussion among city officials yesterday. While most of them viewed the effort with complacency, all of them agreed that its progress was retarded, and that it cannot be pushed through at all without creating a scandal that will engulf the entire Van Wyck administration.

A well-backed rumor that a deal had been made between Republican leaders and Richard Croker was also current. This deal, according to a man who is known to be in the confidence of the moving spirits in the company, contemplated the calling off of the Mazet committee from its investigation into city affairs in return for the passage by the Board of Public Improvements of the contract.

The man from whom this information emanated is one whose dealings with Republican leaders and corporations seeking legislation are of the most confidential character. This man said yesterday that it was known in Albany, where the Ramapo Water Company has been a frequent applicant for favors, that the influence of Senator Thomas C. Platt was freely exerted in its behalf. Latterly, however, Edward Lauterbach had appeared as its counsel, instead of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the senior member of which firm was at one time the President of the company.

According to the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Senator Platt, Vice President Garret A. Hobart, and Mr. Lauterbach are among the real backers of the concern, whether or not they hold stock in the corporation. The Directors of the company elected at its last annual meeting, which was held here in February last, are Silas B. Dutcher, William J. Jenks, Charles H. Truax, Guillaume Rensen, William H. B. Pratt, Stephen Kelly, and Hiram H. Lamport. Mr. Truax is a Justice of the Supreme Court and a member of the Democratic Club. Mr. Dutcher is President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, and Mr. Kelly is President of the Fifth National Bank of this city.

CROKER HAS THE VOTES.

As to the stoppage of the Mazet committee's investigation in return for the granting of the two-hundred-million-dollar contract to the water company, the same man said that there was abundant evidence that Mr. Croker could force the contract through if it were made worth his while. He pointed out that the best the opponents of the scheme could hope for would be the vote of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who is in Europe, in addition to the six they had on Wednesday, whereas those who favor the contract could gain two votes by inducing the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel to vote with them.

A third additional vote for the contract could be secured in case Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney were present to take part in the affair, instead of his Deputy, Capt. F. M. Gibson, who is a hold-on from the reform administration. This, THE TIMES's informant said, was proof that Croker was able to carry out his part of the deal. On the other hand, no one has yet had the temerity to dispute the influence of Senator Platt over the Mazet committee, whose sudden adjournment last week, when its attorney was ready for a protracted session, indicated that "orders" had gone forth from some quarter for a discontinuance, temporary, perhaps, but permanent if need be, of the inquiry. THE TIMES's informant further stated that the scheme of forcing the city into purchasing water from the Ramapo Company was freely talked of during the last session of the Legislature, and he hinted that the Mazet committee in very truth was organized more for the purpose of making the compact possible than for any other purpose.

SECRESY OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the worst features of the attempt to place the city in the character of a buyer of its water supply from a private corporation was the secrecy in which the entire matter was enveloped. The men who led the opposition to the scheme—Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies—yesterday charged Water Commissioner Dalton and President Holahan of acting in bad faith in not giving them notice that their action was in contemplation. None of these men had heard of the matter until it was unexpectedly sprung. Mr. Dalton declined yesterday to discuss the subject, and Mr. Holahan explained it only by saying that he had requested the members of the board to be present at Wednesday's meeting because "something important would come up."

Controller Coler said that he would go on with his investigation at once, and that in addition to his own engineer staff he would enlist the services of several of the best men in the profession. In regard to the matter, Mr. Coler further said:

"I do not intend to stand for any plan that binds the city to the purchase of water from a private corporation. This idea is repugnant to all ideas of municipal government and I will not countenance it under any circumstances.

"That contract makes no provision for the purchase by the city of the plant at any time after the expiration of forty years. In forty years, supposing the supply is absolutely necessary, the City of New York will be forced to continue buying water at the rate the company demands.

DECLARES IT DISHONEST.

"There is nothing to prevent the city from going ahead and buying this watershed itself. I am sure it could be done for far less money than the amount of this contract. If the money were available, the work could be carried out within the time when the company is bound to deliver the water to the city. I can see no reason why it could not be done under existing circumstances, for with a constantly expanding debt limit, the city's ability to construct its own additional water supply cannot be doubted. If the proposition were made right now we could go on, without stopping other needed improvements. Paving and rapid transit would not have to wait, for it would be impossible to expend more than $10,000,000 a year in acquiring the watershed from which the company proposes to furnish us our supply. At that rate sufficient progress could be made in a few years to avert all danger of a water famine on Manhattan Island. As for the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, I am assured that there is an adequate supply which may be tapped without trouble.

"I see no need of our entering into such a sweeping contract. It isn't fair, it isn't decent, and it isn't honest. Alongside of it the Broadway railroad steal is a mere shoplifting case."

Early in the day the Controller called upon President Holahan and asked him for permission to see the original contract. Mr. Holahan, however, emphatically refused, but instead gave the Controller what purported to be a copy of it. No certificate of the genuineness of this alleged copy was attached to it, so the Controller may or may not be in possession of reliable information regarding the water company's proposition.

From another city official, who forbade the use of his name, it was learned yesterday that there is considerable question as to whether the power lies in the Board of Public Improvements to enter into such a contract as the one proposed. Certain contracts, the charter provides, must be concurred in by the Municipal Assembly, and it is held that this is one. In the case of the lighting of public streets and buildings, the Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion that the concurrence of the law-making body is unnecessary. This matter is now before the courts, and until a decision is made the powers of the Municipal Assembly in regard to contracts will remain somewhat indefinite.

President Holahan declared that he was satisfied with the terms offered the city by the company. The price, $70 a million gallons, he said, was less than Croton water was costing the city. He said there was no intention of rushing the matter through, despite the evidence against him, and reiterated his oft-repeated statement that the matter had been delayed too long already. When asked if he would assist the Controller in his investigation, Mr. Holahan declared in emphatic terms that he had no such intention.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, called attention to the fact that the date of the contract was "this — day of — 1898," and yesterday he remarked that the company apparently had been confident at that time that it would get its contract through. President Holahan, however, declared with violence that the contract had been drawn up within a week. A copy of the contract, which was shown to the reporter of THE TIMES, however, proves that the President was mistaken, as the figures are absolutely plain and the writing has every evidence of age.

MR. FTELEY REFUTES DALTON.

In his report, which accompanied the contract, Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, went into great detail to show the present and future need for an increased supply, and the ability of the Ramapo Company to fill this demand. In this report, he recurred at great length to the possibility of a serious water famine in the two boroughs on Long Island, besides giving figures to show the enormous increases in the demand on Manhattan Island. His deductions are at variance with the views of Alphonse Fteley, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and admittedly one of the best-informed men on the subject in America. Mr. Fteley, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"The situation in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, may be serious, if one goes into the future, but there can be no question that there is plenty of water on Long Island, east of Brooklyn.

"According to the figures of the Department of Water Supply," Mr. Fteley continued, "the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx use daily 285,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the Croton watershed, in a dry year, is 280,000,000 gallons daily. The Croton watershed extends as far north as Pauling, Dutchess County, and we cannot go beyond that without a special enactment of the Legislature. If the city wanted to get another watershed, it could condemn that of the Ten Mile River, which carries off 210,000,000 gallons daily and empties into the Housatonic River. With this supply, and by stopping extravagant waste of water, we would have an adequate supply for many years.

"According to Mr Dalton's figures, the city is now using 120 gallons per capita a day, whereas, in July, 1890, when the Croton aqueduct was opened, it was using only 75 gallons daily per capita. If the demand should continue to increase in this proportion for the next ten years, the city would then require 600,000,000 gallons daily. The amount of the Ramapo supply, 200,000,000, however would not satisfy the demand, as it, with the Croton supply, would give only 480,000,000 gallons a day.

HOW TO AVERT A FAMINE.

"The best solution of the difficulty, in my estimation, is to keep the waste down."

Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the water company, refused to discuss the matter in any way.

It has been stated in many quarters that the revivification of the Ramapo Water Company's project so soon after the arrival at home of Richard Croker is no mere coincidence. That the contract is approved by the Tammany leader is not doubted, as his followers in the Board of Public Improvements, by their votes to take snap judgment Wednesday, proved. Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea declare positively that there is no politics back of their opposition to the scheme, but it is known that their course has the indorsement of the Brooklyn organization. The matter may, therefore, result in a serious split between the Democratic organizations of the two cities.

Henry P. Schmidt of Brooklyn yesterday called on Controller Coler and complimented him on the stand he had taken against the proposal. Mr. Schmidt offered to help arouse public indignation by calling mass meetings and urged the Controller to enlist the people on his side if he was desirous of averting the danger of putting the city at the mercy of a private concern.

AN UNDERWRITER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to file my protest, as an underwriter and as a citizen, against the Ramapo water scheme, which came so near being approved by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. It is a stupendous and bold attempt to burden the taxpayers of a great city for the enrichment of private individuals.

The prospectus or proposal of the projectors bears upon its face evidence of insincerity, in that it employs studious phraseology which would be misleading to any one not understanding hydraulic engineering and is intended to convey the impression that the water is to be delivered under a pressure at the New York hydrant of over 100 pounds to the square inch. Why do these men not employ definite engineering language in stating what they propose to do, if they understand their own undertaking?

Every great city should own its own water supply, and not be dependent upon private individuals. Moreover, New York, it can be shown, already has enough water, if the harbor or river water be used, by a comparatively inexpensive pipe-distribution system, for extinguishing fires, flushing sewers, and sprinkling streets, for which such water would be better than reservoir, or potable, water.

More than a year ago I addressed a letter of warning to his Honor, Mayor Van Wyck, a similar one being sent to President Guggenheimer of the Council. I feel sure neither of these gentlemen would favor the scheme. I also submitted a communication to the Board of Public Improvements, and I received from President Holahan a reply.

I believe it the taxpayers fully realized what this Ramapo scheme means they would rise en masse to protest against it. Surely this great city ought not to be delivered into the power of a private corporation and forced to pay, year by year, an exorbitant rental for its water supply.

FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

A PROPHECY FOR BUDDHISTS.

College President Predicts Their Conversion to Christianity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A prediction that the Buddhists of Asia will become Christians because of a dying statement by Buddha, interpreted as a prophecy of the coming of Christ, was made in Kent Theatre at the University of Chicago by President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College last night.

Dr. Barrows then related the story of how Buddha predicted that a greater than he would follow him, thus foretelling the coming of Christ.

PLAYED FOR A DYING MAN.

Vincent Also Asked the Band to Play at His Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 17.—The town band this afternoon played a series of airs at the home of Howard Vincent, where Fred Vincent, a former member of the organization, is dying from consumption.

It was at young Vincent's request that the concert was given, and when it was ended, although scarcely able to speak, he asked them to play at his funeral.

ALGER OUT OF POLITICS.

Quoted in Montreal as Saying So Explicitly—Says American Newspapers were Severe on Him.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A special to The Tribune from Montreal quotes Gen. Alger as follows:

"I am absolutely out of politics."

Gen. Alger called at the Bank of Montreal to see General Manager Clouston. He said he was grateful to the Canadian press for its courteous tone during the recent controversy.

"The American newspapers," he added, "were severe," but he thought it better not to discuss this question further at the present time.

"And you have really abandoned active politics?" he was asked.

"Absolutely out of it," said he, and this was uttered in a tone that left no room for doubt.

ENGINE BUILT BY VANDERBILT.

Cornelius, Jr., Has Designed One That, It Is Claimed, May Revolutionize Freight Locomotives.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had the satisfaction of riding in the cab of a locomotive of his own design and construction on last Wednesday. This locomotive contains certain features which are radically new in locomotive engineering and which represent changes that had not been made since the days of Stephenson.

Mr. Vanderbilt's new locomotive is designed especially for freight service. It is numbered 947, and was built in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad machine shops, at West Albany. It was made entirely from ideas of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The boiler is wholly different from those at present used on locomotives. In this new design the boiler and firebox are harmoniously cylindricated, doing away entirely with the necessity for staybolts. At present the great trouble in all locomotive boilers is caused by staybolts, which break, and leaks result. The modern boiler has from 1,200 to 2,000 of these staybolts in each firebox. The firebox, having the requisite strength by having a cylindrical corrugated body, meets the objections found in the old style of construction, the new firebox being held in place by slingstays from the top of the boiler. The small-sized cylindrical fireboxes are used almost exclusively in marine boilers. With few exceptions, every ship in the United States Navy has them. This firebox arrangement has never before been satisfactorily worked out for a locomotive boiler.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in speaking of his invention, said:

"After I had worked out the original design, I found that the idea of a cylindrical firebox for locomotive boilers had been attempted in Germany, but had failed. Since my design has proved to be practicable, it may be well to say that it differs in several points from the German attempt. I think I have overcome the difficulties which the Germans encountered. The general design of my boiler, in my opinion, insures its success."

Any person familiar with locomotive construction, looking closely at the new engine, cannot fail to see that there is a great difference in construction. The boiler surface of the new engine is cylindrical; the large diameter of the back portion being joined to the smaller ring in front by a conical wagon top. Mr. Vanderbilt's engine is of the ten-wheel type; the cylinders being 20 by 28 inches, and the weight being 113,300 pounds on the drivers and 46,700 pounds on the trucks, making a total of 160,000 pounds.

In the tests that have been made of this engine, it was demonstrated that if Mr. Vanderbilt's invention was not more efficient than the ordinary standard locomotive, there was an enormous saving in maintenance. There are 1,000 locomotives in the service of the New York Central Railroad, and it is claimed that if Mr. Vanderbilt's invention is adopted, the expenses of the system will be reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The first trial of Mr. Vanderbilt's locomotive was had on Aug. 15. The new engine, which came out of the shop at a cost of between $13,000 and $14,000, was attached to a train of fifty freight cars, mostly empty, on the Mohawk division of the road. The trip was from West Albany to Syracuse, about 138 miles. The new engine accomplished this trip in ten hours, stopping often in consequence of delays caused by passenger traffic. Mr. Vanderbilt was in the cab, and to a large extent directed the operation of the engine. It steamed remarkably well, no difficulty of any kind being experienced in its operation. The locomotive came back, and with only three hours' rest the same crew started back from West Albany with sixty-three freight cars. This run was made in 8 hours and 15 minutes, there being the usual delays.

It was demonstrated that with a clear track Mr. Vanderbilt's freight locomotive could run on an average, without being forced, at twenty-five or twenty-six miles an hour.

Several miles were made at a speed of thirty miles an hour, the locomotive frequently blowing off both safety valves. This trial is much more exacting than is usually given freight engines on their first coming out.

Mr. Vanderbilt's engine is now in service on the Mohawk division, and will be used until its practicability is completely demonstrated. James Buchanan, the Superintendent of the West Albany shops, who accompanied Mr. Vanderbilt on these trial trips, says that he regards this invention not only as practical and useful, but that probably it will be adopted by all railroads for freight service.

Mr. Vanderbilt more than a year ago designed an engine which embodied ideas other than those found in this later one, which has been in operation ever since on the New York Central Road. He also recently prepared plans and specifications for new engines, pumps, and all necessary machinery for two up-to-date ocean tugs in the New York Central fleet.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt, having spent some time in the motor power department of the New York Central Road, is now in the civil engineers' department, giving his attention to matters which the ordinary railroad man seldom concerns himself about.

TUPPER DISCUSSES ALASKA.

Says United States Would Agree to Arbitrate Boundary Dispute If She Believed Her Claims Just.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper left London to-day for a brief stay in the country. He came across to attend, as Chairman, the annual meeting of the British Columbia New Gold Fields Company, which, after only two years of active work, declares a dividend of 20 per cent.

Sir Charles is enthusiastic about this latest developed gold field. The Velvet Mine, which is the most important, and the one nearest being fully developed, he believes to be the centre of a vast region of gold-bearing lands situated in a congenial climate, and adjacent to railway facilities. He is urging British capital to exploit the district fully.

Although his visit is in no way official, he has given the interested authorities his views on the Alaskan boundary difficulty.

Sir Charles says he has always tried to keep on the most friendly terms with the United States, but that in diplomacy it is a difficult matter. If America were either just or believed her claims just, he thinks that the whole question would be referred to arbitration unreservedly. He believes the Washington authorities will have some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining any opposition to arbitration to people whom he is sure want only what is just.

If arbitration is not to be had, he firmly believes that by running a railway through British territory exclusively to Dawson, any hope that Americans may have of establishing a great shipping trade to the Klondike region will be shattered. In fact, he is not certain, arbitration or none, that it would not be a good policy for Canada to build the railway, although many hundreds of miles must pass through inhospitable desert.

He looks forward to the next Canadian general elections to place the Conservatives in power, in which case a vigorous Canadian policy is promised. He sails for Montreal Sept. 7.

EXPLOSION SHAKES BRONX AND HARLEM

Dynamite or Giant Powder Causes Havoc on Brook Avenue.

CASUALTIES TO TEN PERSONS

No Fatalities Are Reported, but Many Buildings Are Damaged.

Police Arrest a Watchman, and Are Looking for the McLaughlin Brothers, Contractors.

A terrific explosion of either dynamite or giant powder in a vacant lot on the west side of Bronx Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, at 8 o'clock last night, injured nearly a dozen persons, more or less seriously, shook houses in the neighborhood to their foundations, and shattered the glass in windows of houses and stores for blocks around. Ceilings were loosened so that they became dangerous. So far as the police could learn up to a late hour, however, no fatalities had resulted.

Frederick Carlson of 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a watchman employed by R. McLaughlin's Sons, contractors, who were improving the property on which the explosive was stored, was arrested by Capt. Martens of the Alexander Avenue Station and locked up on a charge of criminal neglect. The members of the firm are Timothy J. and Thomas J. McLaughlin.

Detectives Enright and Pender were sent by Capt. Martens to the home of the McLaughlin brothers at 393 Brook Avenue to place one or both of them under arrest. They were not there, however, and had not returned up to 1 o'clock this morning.

All that part of Harlem and the Bronx which lies within two miles of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was shaken by the explosion. A fire alarm was sent in, which brought engines to the spot, but aside from caring for the injured persons, the firemen had little to do.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Two ambulances from Harlem Hospital rushed to the scene on a hurry call, and Drs. Towell and Muller cared for the injured. Their names are as follows:

CAPELLI, ALPHONSO, twenty-six years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, back cut; went home.

CARLSON, WILLIAM, six years old, of 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; hands and face cut by glass; taken home.

COX, MARGARET, forty-seven years old, of 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; hands and face cut; went home.

CRAIG, MARGARET, forty years old, of 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and her daughter Aggie, nine years old; ears and face cut by glass; taken home.

GASTRUWITZ, LYDIA, eight years old, of 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; head cut; taken home.

GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL, thirty-four years old, of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cut in back and head; taken home.

LYNCH, HENRY, thirty years old, of 818 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; both hands cut by glass; removed to Harlem Hospital.

WEISS, OSCAR, of 143 Brook Avenue, six years old; scalp wound.

WHITE, EDWARD, six years old, of 143 Brook Avenue; several scalp wounds, face cut; taken home.

A feature of the accident was the narrow escape from instant death and annihilation of a dozen boys who were playing near the magazine, and who are believed to have caused the trouble.

The damage visible at present is placed at $15,000. This amount may be exceeded largely if the fears of the police are realized. They think several of the surrounding houses have been irretrievably damaged and may have to be razed.

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion occurred in the centre of a rectangular excavation bounded by St. Ann's Avenue on the east, Brook Place on the west, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the south. On either corner the earth had been taken out, leaving a rocky centre fifteen feet or more in height. It was on the summit of this that the shanty for the tools was erected, and in this building the explosive material was stored.

An earthquake could have done little more damage, apparently, and certainly would not have more frightened the people. There are several stories of just what happened, but everybody agrees that it was all over in a moment and that the neighborhood had a decidedly wrecked appearance afterward. The two most reliable witnesses appear to be Joseph Metz and Edward Tavery of 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Policeman Merritt of the Alexander Avenue Station tells a story in the main corroborative of that told by Metz and Tavery.

Metz says he and his friend were standing on the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street when the neighborhood was suddenly made light as day by a blinding flash, and a pillar of flame shot into the air from the shanty on the rocky ledge for a distance of a hundred feet or more. A terrific roar was heard almost simultaneously, and the two men were thrown from their feet to the pavement.

PEOPLE BADLY FRIGHTENED.

The men say the ground rocked under their feet, and they thought the buildings were falling. The neighborhood was filled with the sound of breaking glass, and the shrieks of the frightened people. Metz says he and Tavery realized what had happened, and while one ran to call the fire engines the other went to the nearest Willis Avenue drug store and sent in a call for ambulances to the Harlem Hospital.

The explosion shook the Alexander Avenue Police Station, three blocks away, with such force that every man in it was aroused. Capt. Martens and Sergt. James Riley at once turned out the forty-four men on reserve, and they went at a double quick pace for the scene. Five engines, 44 and 60, and Truck No. 17, under Battalion Chief Short, arrived about the same time, but were unable to get through the dense mass of people that packed the street from side to side.

Following the explosion the tenants fled from their homes in mortal terror. Some fell on their knees and prayed, while others shrieked and wept.

Scarcely a pane of glass in a house between the scene of the explosion and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard escaped. Bric-a-brac and dishes on the tables, and even the furniture, were demolished in many flats. The surrounding houses are all on the same ledge of rock and the walls were shaken from foundations to roofs. The police managed, after much hard work, to restore partial order, and formed a cordon about the vacant lot, while a systematic search was made for any victims, either dead or injured.

HEARD A PISTOL SHOT.

Mamie Nagle, fifteen years old, of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was looking out of the kitchen window toward the vacant lot a few minutes before 8 o'clock when she heard a pistol shot, and almost immediately saw flames bursting from the box on top of the rock. She ran to her father, Henry Nagle, and told him the dynamite was on fire. Nagle ran to the window with his daughter, and had just peered out when the explosion occurred. Both were hurled to the floor and stunned. Mrs. Nagle, who is an invalid, was thrown out of bed and seriously injured.

In the basement of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is a saloon, kept by Charles Kriser. Five plate-glass windows in the place were shattered into small pieces, the glasses on the bar were blown to the floor, and the mirrors were broken. Other tenants in the house whose furniture was broken and in whose rooms the ceilings were torn loose are W. H. Edwards, F. Brookes, J. A. Waters, S. Goldstein, R. M. Faircloth, and M. Schwarz.

The effect of the explosion was rather peculiar. Instead of blowing the glass and furniture into the houses, there was a terrific reflex action that drew the broken fragments into the street in a terrific shower, much of it falling upon the hundreds of persons who were either walking there or sitting on the stoop. Window shades were torn from their hangings and tied fantastically on telegraph wires, while doors were torn from their hinges like so many paper sheets and smashed into firewood. Fortunately, there were no houses on one side of the explosion.

BOYS IN THE EXCAVATION.

About three minutes after 8 o'clock Policeman Merritt reached Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street in the course of his patrol, and noticed several fires burning in the excavation and some boys throwing stones. One fire appeared to be within a few feet of the tool house. Merritt never thought of the possibility of an explosion, but started after the boys on general principles. They broke and ran, throwing stones at him defiantly. They had not proceeded more than a hundred feet from the top of the stone hill and shanty when the explosion occurred. In the excitement that followed Merritt forgot all about the boys.

Capt. Martens at once started an investigation. He learned from Policeman Merritt that the excavation was a favorite playground for the boys of the neighborhood. They had been in the habit of building bonfires, throwing stones, and otherwise making themselves obnoxious. The policeman thought it possible that the boys set fire to the shanty and thus caused the powder to explode. He said also that a stray stone might have struck the box containing the powder and detonated it. There is no way of telling how much of the explosive was stored in the place. Capt. Martens says there may have been twenty-five pounds, and possibly double that amount.

STORY OF THE WATCHMAN.

When the watchman, Frederick Carlson, was arrested, he said he did not know there was any explosive stored in the place. He is the sexton of the Bethany Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. As he lives just across the street from the place where the McLaughlins were excavating, he accepted their offer of $10 a month to guard their tools and drills from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock. He said nothing had ever been said to him about giant powder or any other kind of powder, and he did not know anything of it until the explosion took place. He said he was within fifty feet of the tool house when the powder exploded, and was thrown from his feet. Capt. Martens said he did not believe the man, and declared that he was not at his post of duty.

Policeman Neville said last night that he had two days ago asked the McLaughlins if they kept powder stored there, and they answered in the affirmative. He asked for their permit and found it regular in every way. The neighbors say that boys burned a toolhouse two weeks ago, and that there was wonder then why the powder did not explode. It is believed, however, that no powder was then stored there. Where the shanty or toolhouse stood there is a saucer-like excavation about 10 feet in diameter and 2 or 3 feet in depth. The rock is very hard, and to make such a hole required a large quantity of powder.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Some idea of the potentiality of the explosion may be had from the fact that a weight used to give stability to one of the steam drills, and of not less than 250 pounds, was picked up and hurled 200 feet, crashing against the wall of a house opposite. The effect on the house was not unlike that of a projectile from a small gun.

Lawyer Frank Oliver, a brother of ex-Assemblyman Oliver, was sitting with Mrs. Oliver on the stoop of their home, 676 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Oliver says the force of the explosion was so great that it threw him from his chair, and completely dazed him for a moment. The inmates of the Manhattan Hospital, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on the other side of town, distinctly felt the force of the explosion, and thought an earthquake had occurred. The shock was felt along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Harlem River not having broken its force perceptibly.

When the posts were relieved at midnight Capt. Martens instructed his men to make a thorough search for the remains of any person who may have been killed. Capt. Martens has also notified the Building Department to send a corps of men the first thing this morning to examine the walls of the houses. Many of the tenants last night declared their intention of moving out to-day.

GUERIN SITUATION NOW ACUTE.

French Cabinet Will Meet To-day to Discuss the Siege of the Anti-Semite Leader.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Guerin situation has become acute. The siege is still on and Republican Guards now surround the house.

To-morrow the Cabinet will meet to consider the situation. All attempts to effect a compromise have failed.

Gen. Jacquey and Gen. Lague, who interviewed M. Guerin this evening, say that he declared he would resist to the death.

Another attempt made by M. Lasies to mediate between M. Guerin and the Government has failed.

M. Guerin is holding out at the headquarters of the League, though eight of his compositors came out of the barricade this morning and surrendered themselves to the authorities.

They were taken to a police station. There were a few slight demonstrations in the streets in the neighborhood, but they were easily quelled.

Demonstrations in the Rue de Chabrol this evening led to several conflicts, but otherwise there had been no change in the position up to a late hour.

Barricades have been erected at both extremities of the Rue Chabrol to-day and the police are constantly engaged in repulsing crowds.

M. Guerin frequently appears at a window, earnestly regarding the approaches, as though expecting a rescue.

A band of anti-Guerin demonstrators was followed and roughly handled by a band of anti-Semites, whose enthusiasm for Guerin is becoming so fanatical that they are making a list of all who dare to insult him. The latter's lives are considered to be endangered.

The compositors who left M. Guerin's printing office were examined this afternoon by M. Fabre, the Magistrate, and on giving evidence of good faith, were released.

Priest Arrested as Revolutionist.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Villefranche announces that a priest named Vial has been arrested there charged with being connected with a plot to change the form of Government.

Want the Deputies Reconvened.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—M. Lasies, anti-Semite, Deputy from the Condom District of the Gers, has consulted with his colleagues of the National Defense group at the Palais Bourbon, and has decided to send a circular to all the Deputies asking them to join in a demand for the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

EX-JUDGE H. HILTON IS DYING.

Late Last Night His Condition Was Reported as Extremely Critical.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton is in an extremely critical condition at a late hour to-night, and it is believed that he is surely approaching his end.

At 3:30 P. M. each week day but Saturday and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M. the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

late Col. Henry, who resorted to forgery to strengthen the legend of the guilt of Dreyfus."

The Cologne Gazette's article will be construed by many as practically official. It will be regarded as indicating that the men who know all the facts of the alleged treasonable acts said to have been committed by Dreyfus wish to save the innocent victim by indicating the real traitor. It will impress many as an admission on the part of an interested foreign power that it was the late Col. Henry who sold the information.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The London press this morning took a gloomy view of the prospects of Capt. Dreyfus, particularly The Daily Telegraph, whose correspondent at Rennes wrote that unless the German Government reveals the name of the real traitor it is quite on the cards that the same verdict will be rendered as in the previous court-martial.

It is believed by many here that the article in the Cologne Gazette of to-day, pointing to Col. Henry as the real traitor is equivalent to an official explanation on the part of Germany.

It is pointed out that Germany could not announce in so many words that it had bought information from Henry, and that the Cologne Gazette article is as far as Germany could go in the matter.

LONDON PREDICTS ACQUITTAL.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondents of the London morning papers are unanimous in the opinion that the tide has finally turned in favor of Dreyfus. The evidence yesterday (Thursday) was so favorable to him that even some of the anti-Dreyfusites would fain admit that the scales were falling from their eyes.

Mme. Henry's dramatic characterization of M. Bertulus as Judas failed of the intended effect, because he immediately handed out Judas' Presidents of the court-martial, an anonymous letter that he had received, proving the whole scene prearranged.

All the correspondents remarked also the grateful demeanor of Dreyfus on hearing, for the first time, witnesses in his favor.

The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be recondemned, and that the sentence will be immediately commuted, through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon an acquittal. He believes that the latitude allowed the Generals in court points to submission to what in France is a sacred image, "Reasons of State."

The correspondent of The Times comments upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maître Demange began tentatively to cross-examine the witnesses, his questions leaving General Roget utterly disconcerted. He remarks, too, upon the fact that Col. Jouaust failed to confront Roget with Bertulus, whose evidence, therefore, had its full effect.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Rennes indicates the activity of the censorship there. Gen. Mercier's insulting references to Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed, while Gen. Roget's utterances were toned down.

The Rennes correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The court was quite hypnotized by the evidence of M. Bertulus. No more dramatic story was ever told in a court of justice, and its effect was heightened a hundredfold by the soft, sweet-toned voice and gentle manner of the witness who recorded such infamous deeds.

"Gen. Roget, near while, sat on pins and needles. His face grew livid, his hands clutched at his clothing convulsively, and his facial muscles quivered as if with a nervous attack. Presently, with a sound such as an adder might cause, he rose to his feet, steadied himself for a moment, and then dragged himself outside.

"Later, when he had recovered his equinimity in the open air, he spoke to an artist who had been sketching him, and said: 'You have been very lucky to-day. Another time I will pose better.'"

PANIZZARDI MAKES A DENIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Figaro has received from Col. Panizzardi, formerly Italian Military Attaché in Paris, a declaration denying Gen. Roget's statement in his evidence at Rennes that he (Panizzardi) addressed a report to Signor Ressman, formerly Italian Ambassador to France, to the effect that Col. Schwartzkoppen, former German Military Attaché in Paris, had relations with Dreyfus.

Panizzardi adds that he never heard the name of Dreyfus until the latter's arrest and that he made this declaration through an official channel on his honor as a soldier and gentleman.

POINTS SCORED FOR DREYFUS.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—Gen. Roget, M. Bertulus, the investigating magistrate, the widow of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, and Col. Picquart were on the stand to-day.

Mme. Henry, after M. Bertulus had deposed, asked leave to speak. She stood up in a stagey manner, raised her left hand and said, "Je demande la parole," (I ask to be heard.) She wanted to contradict what Bertulus had said regarding the friendship of her husband and Esterhazy.

What she said was a tirade learned by heart and scarcely evidence. It, however, was not wide of some points that Bertulus brought out. She wanted to show that Bertulus could not possibly have wrung an avowal from Henry that he and Esterhazy formed an association of traitors.

Her story coincided with what Gen. Roget said on this subject. So far from Bertulus appearing to suspect Henry and crushing the latter with words of suspicion, she said her late husband had described that magistrate as "charming." She said Bertulus even embraced Henry when the latter was taking his leave, a circumstance which struck the wife, when she heard of it, as boding no good. She jumped to the conclusion that falsehood lay behind the kiss and that Bertulus was a Judas.

This idea she then developed in a passionate peroration that seemed a lesson learned by heart. Mme. Henry was very like the late Mlle. Agar, the actress, as she indulged in this piece of dramatic vengeance.

Bertulus felt that it would never do to argue with her, for tears were standing in her eyes, and the Judges were looking sympathetic. So he said that he preferred saying nothing to a lady whose grief he respected and whose angry excitement he pardoned.

GEN. ROGET A GREAT LAWYER.

Gen. Roget again to-day showed extraordinary forensic ability. I do not know what the military worth is of the Generals who are acting here as witnesses, but I do not wonder at the old Judges of the Court of Cessation being jealous of their argumentative capacity, their skill in turning a case inside out, in puzzling innuendo, in casuistry, and in elegant verbal facility.

Mercier is wonderful in these respects. Billot is not inferior to him, but Roget is the superior of both in forensic skill, acumen, and suggestiveness. Roget is a very able man. He is the son of a gendarme in the Pyrenees, and obtained his commission by passing the examinations. He is fair, rather English-looking, regular in features, and cold and deliberate in manner. He speaks distinctly and rather slowly, but does not fall into the defect into which Mme. Henry fell, of making every syllable a long one.

Dreyfus was under Roget as an outsider at the General Staff, and seemed tortured by his arguments and the points he made, points that went home to the military Judges, and were intended to poison their minds. Finally he could stand it no longer, and starting up, his eyes gleaming with anger, he cried:

"You deal only in argumentation. I have listened to you for hours without hearing a single fact!"

There were, nevertheless some facts to-day, but they were adduced to destroy the credit of Col. Picquart who was represented when head of the Intelligence Department as playing a crooked part, and keeping back every piece of information unfavorable to Dreyfus.

DEMANGE SCORES MANY POINTS.

Maître Demange made many happy points in putting questions to Gen. Roget, who dodged them with presence of mind and address and, when in a corner, with cool impudence. Still, Roget had the ear of the court. He knows how to speak to specialized military minds.

The evidence of M. Bertulus was, on the whole, favorable to Dreyfus, in the judgment of civilian listeners. Unfortunately, his reputation is blown upon. He belonged, when at Nice, to the South Railway gang, and, as the Magistrate sent out to investigate their swindle, played into their hands. Roget alluded to this and to other doings of Bertulus and showed that he did not respect him. M. Bertulus seems to me a fair and truthful witness, and his deposition must affect the public. Col. Picquart will be heard again to-morrow.

M. Labori's assailant is still undiscovered. At a convent near Rennes the brothers vainly searched for him. This has won sympathy for the Clerical Party, as it was though a brotherhood might shelter him.

A hypothesis that seems nearer to truth is that he is a soldier, who was given a suit of clothing and told where to exchange it for a uniform, which he could again don as soon as Labori was shot. I can imagine a Breton soldier, brimful of hatred to the Jew and to that traitor Dreyfus," taking his life in his hands and going resolutely to kill Labori. EMILY CRAWFORD.

DREYFUS'S DEFENDERS HEARD.

Testimony of Picquart and Bertulus—Maitre Demange Corners and Angers Gen. Roget.

RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—With the usual attendance and without any noteworthy incident the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was resumed this morning.

The session opened with brighter prospects for the prisoner, as M. Demange, of counsel for the defense, evidently came primed with questions and subjected Gen. Roget, who resumed his deposition on the opening of the court, dealing with the theft of Esterhazy's letters from Mlle. Pays, to a warm cross-examining fire. A number of counsel's shots struck the bull's-eye and made the General squirm in his seat.

Unfortunately M. Demange is not yet in a position to go thoroughly over the whole ground of this witness's deposition. But Gen. Roget will probably be recalled to the stand later on.

Gen. Roget to-day was unable to conceal his annoyance and anger when M. Demange scored. The ends of the witness's fingers twitched nervously and he frequently turned for consolation toward Gens. Billot and Zurlinden, former Ministers of War, who were seated on the witnesses' seats behind him. The General also threw glances of savage resentment at the audience when, as happened several times, suppressed titters went round the courtroom when M. Demange cornered him.

Finally Gen. Roget became quite red in the face and answered M. Demange in a hollow voice, contrasting strangely with his confident tone of yesterday.

Then came a witness who proved to be a splendid rehabilitation for Dreyfus. It was M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate who received the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession of forgery.

In almost inaudible tones, owing to hoarseness, M. Bertulus gave his testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defense. Coming from a man of the high legal reputation of M. Bertulus, this evidence raised the hopes of the Dreyfusards immensely, as it apparently made a deep impression on the members of the court.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who was among those present in court, remarked, on the conclusion of the Magistrate's testimony:

"This is the first time the truth and the whole truth has been told before the Judges."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in the statements of M. Bertulus. The prisoner appeared completely absorbed in his words, straining forward to catch every syllable.

After a brief confrontation of M. Bertulus and Mme. Henry, widow of Lieut. Col. Henry, Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the War Office, was called. He gave his evidence in a loud, resonant voice and created a profound impression.

DETAILS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony in detail:

Gen Roget, on resuming his testimony to-day, criticised the surveillance inaugurated by Col. Picquart over Lieut. Col. Henry. This surveillance, he said, lasted several months and included the interception of letters addressed to Esterhazy. There had also been searches of Henry's house during his absence.

[When Picquart took charge of the archives of the Secret Intelligence Bureau he found there the photographic copy of a cipher dispatch which had been sent from the German Embassy to a foreign agent with respect to plans of fortification. There was also the reply to this dispatch dated early in January, 1895. Of this reply several versions are to be found in the secret dossier. Picquart's belief was that the dispatch referred to and implicated Henry. When he arrived at this conclusion he at once placed his subordinate under surveillance.]

All these measures, the witness asserted, were carried out without the authorization of the Minister of War, who was not even informed of them. Moreover, he asserted, the investigations were carried on at the expense of the Secret Service Fund. The witness also objected to Col. Picquart's methods of watching Mlle. Pays.

In regard to Esterhazy, Gen. Roget admitted the former was a gambler and an immoral character, but he asserted, "while I have acknowledged his little failings, I nevertheless maintain he has been the victim of abominable persecution."

Gen. Roget next spoke of the arrest at Belfort of Guenelli, declaring Picquart "doctored" the allegations of spying against Guenelli in order to attract to himself the approval of his superiors.

The witness then dwelt upon the alleged devices of Dreyfus to procure information from the various bureaus in regard to the mobilization and concentration of the troops, pointing out that while intelligent and industrious, Dreyfus was "far too inquisitive in matters which did not concern him, to the detriment of his proper duties."

Replying to a question of the Court, Gen. Roget said that, so far as he knew, Dreyfus had only once been given an imaginary task as a test.

The prisoner listened intently to the witness, whose self-control contrasted markedly with his excitement of yesterday.

ROGET SHIELDED DU PATY DE CLAM.

M. Demange asked Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, to request Gen. Roget to repeat the explanations which he had given before the Court of Cassation in regard to the part played in the affair by Major Du Paty de Clam, whereupon the witness traversed the old ground in regard to Du Paty de Clam's steps to warn Esterhazy of the campaign said to be organizing against him.

The General said he believed the forged "Speranza" letters were either written by Du Paty de Clam or instigated by him. Witness said he had not acted against Du Paty de Clam because he saw nothing culpable in what he had done to save Esterhazy.

With reference to the "Document Libérateur," which, it is perhaps necessary to explain, was a document forged in order to secure the release of Esterhazy when he was court-martialed, Gen. Roget said he only knew how it reached the Ministry of War, adding that its disappearance from that Ministry was a mystery. But, he said, doubtless Du Paty de Clam could explain the matter.

[As a matter of fact, this document was the "Ce canaille de D—" letter. When, in the Autumn of 1897, the General Staff was using every effort to shield Esterhazy, this document was secured from the archives and given to Esterhazy by Du Paty de Clam. Esterhazy made it the subject of a note to the Minister of War. He said it had been given to him by a veiled lady, (the famous dame voilé,) who had explained to him that she had stolen it from Picquart, whose friend she had been. She knew of the plot to ruin Esterhazy, and was overcome with pity for him. By the scheme of the "document libérateur," Du Paty not only desired to implicate Picquart, but also to draw attention to the "innocent" Esterhazy, who was being "persecuted by the syndicate of treason." The plan succeeded. Gen. Billot was completely deceived.]

Counsel for the defense here wanted to know how, under such circumstances, Du Paty de Clam's intervention in behalf of Esterhazy could be explained. But the witness could only attribute it to Du Paty de Clam's "moral conviction of Esterhazy's innocence."

"In any case," said the General, "the General Staff must be entirely disassociated with the part played by Du Paty de Clam in this matter."

"Certainly," replied M. Demange.

"I attach great importance to this point," was the General's next remark. M. Demange agreed to this, but added:

"What I would like to know is, how an innocent man like Esterhazy was thought to need this kind of help?" [Laughter.]

"It is certain I should not have done it," answered the witness, which caused renewed laughter.

Gen. Roget then added that, although he would not have intervened himself to save Esterhazy, he did not consider the course followed as being reprehensible.

GEN. ROGET FEIGNS IGNORANCE.

M. Demange then questioned the witness as to what he thought of Esterhazy's attempt to obtain from an agent a declaration that he had nothing to do with the affair, to which the General replied that he knew nothing of such an attempt.

But when M. Demange read Gen. Renouard's report on the subject, Roget admitted that Esterhazy's attempt was "certainly a curious proceeding" for an innocent man to undertake.

Counsel thereupon invited the special attention of the court-martial to the witness's reply. Then he took the General to task for playing yesterday the part of general accuser, particularly toward Col. Picquart.

During the course of his remarks M. Demange referred to the document known as the petit bleu and the erasures in it. The General admitted the erasures might have been made with the view of giving the document a suspicious appearance. But, he intimated, Picquart made the erasures and reinserted the name of Esterhazy after taking the photograph exhibited before the Court of Cassation.

[The text of the "petit bleu" and the story of its discovery will be found below. The photographic copy shows an erasure with the name "Esterhazy" written over it. Microscopical examination, however, reveals that the name erased was also "Esterhazy." It is believed that it was tampered with by Henry, who wished to make it appear that Picquart had inserted Esterhazy's name where another had actually been.

Counsel insisted the falsification occurred after the petit bleu left Picquart's hands and demanded further explanations from the witness. The General, however, said he was unable to testify as to who falsified the document or as to why it was done. But he did not think it was done with the view of compromising Picquart.

At this juncture there was a little sparring bout between M. Demange and Major Carrière, the representative of the Government in the case. The former desired information in regard to the espionage meeting at Basel, Switzerland, and the recall, on account of peculation, of an agent named Lajoul, who was corresponding with a certain foreign agent.

Major Carrière objected to the discussion of the subject at this stage, for, he said, it would be contrary to the spirit of discipline for the General to discuss these details. The President of the court upheld the protest of the Government representative, and M. Demange continued his examination of Gen. Roget.

HE TESTIFIED TO HEARSAY.

"How was it you knew," counsel asked the witness, "that 600,000f. was offered to Esterhazy if he would confess to being the author of the bordereau?"

"I heard it," the witness replied, "from the Court of Enquiry which tried Esterhazy, and from Esterhazy himself."

"Ah!" exclaimed counsel. "It was Esterhazy who said it. Just so." [Laughter.]

"Why was his residence searched," M. Demange then asked, and the General answered:

"Esterhazy, at one time, had the document containing the words "ce canaille de D—" and might, therefore, have had others."

"You admit, then," asked M. Demange, "that he might have had other interesting documents?"

"When one is conducting an inquiry," said the witness, "one must expect anything and search accordingly."

"Admitting," counsel then said, "that Esterhazy was the agent of the Dreyfus family and that he had agreed to assume, as suggested, the prisoner's guilt, how do you explain the fact that Esterhazy upon several occasions wrote statements calculated to compromise the case of Dreyfus?"

"With Esterhazy," replied Gen. Roget, "one can never be sure of anything. [Laughter.] He is such an extraordinary fellow. I do not know what he may be doing to-day, nor what he will do to-morrow."

These statements of the General convulsed the court with laughter and seemed to irritate the witness, who was growing nervous under the searching examination of counsel.

Turning to Dreyfus, Gen. Roget cried, in a loud voice:

"I know very well that if I was accused of an act of treason which I had not committed I should find arguments with which to defend myself."

This assertion evoked murmurs, but the General shouted: "Why does he deny even the most obvious things?"

M. Demange shrugged his shoulders and ejaculated: "Ah!"

DREYFUS DENIES CHARGES.

The prisoner, however, arose and emphatically denied pointblank some of the General's evidence. He said he never traced on a map any plan of concentration or mobilization, nor never had any knowledge of the details of these movements, nor of the plan for the distribution of the various units throughout the departments.

"Let us," added Dreyfus, "understand one another in regard to what is meant. I assert that I did not know in its details the plan of concentration. In regard to the circumstances dwelt upon before you yesterday, there was nothing precise stated. There was nothing but argument."

The audience here gave vent to expressions of assent and dissent.

M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate, was the next witness. There had been lively anticipations of an interesting confrontation. The Magistrate inquired into the charges made against Esterhazy by his cousin, Christian, and it was expected M. Bertulus would be confronted with Gen. Roget, who so tartly criticised the Magistrate yesterday. [These charges refer to the plot against Picquart, which is explained below. Christian was used as a medium through which his cousin could communicate with Du Paty de Clam.] But the President of the court invited M. Bertulus to proceed with his deposition.

court invited M. Bertulus to proceed with his deposition.

The witness spoke in a low, husky voice which was almost unintelligible to the court and counsel. He was ineffectually urged to raise his voice.

M. Bertulus described how Major Ravary asked his assistance in examining the secret dossier at the Cherche Midi Prison, and how, after he had learned the contents of the documents, he declared to Major Ravary that there was a flaw in the dossier which would occasion the collapse of the whole case.

The witness explained that he meant the petit bleu. It must be proved, he told the Major, that the petit bleu was a forgery and was the work of Col. Picquart, and that as long as that was not proved the case could not hold.

BERTULUS TELLS HIS STORY.

Continuing, M. Bertulus recapitulated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation, his investigation into Du Paty de Clam's connection with the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, and the favorable impression he had acquired of Col. Picquart's honesty during the course of the inquiry.

Witness repeated the story of Col. Picquart's dismissal from the army and Picquart's denunciation of Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam, and dwelt exhaustively on his laborious inquiry into the charges against Esterhazy, describing the papers found at the residence of Mlle. Pays, where Esterhazy sought refuge.

M. Bertulus then related the notable interview between himself and Lieut. Col. Henry July 18, 1898, shortly before he committed suicide. This naturally was a painful recital for Mme. Henry, the widow, who was much distressed and wept silently as the dramatic scene when Bertulus and Henry proceeded to seal up the seized papers was depicted. The Magistrate repeated the whole story with emphasis, and it had a great effect upon the audience.

[As was shown in THE TIMES of yesterday this interview between Judge Bertulus and Henry occurred when the latter came to demand the seized Esterhazy documents which might deal with "the national defense." What took place at the interview, according to Judge Bertulus's testimony before the Cour de Cassation, was also printed in these columns yesterday.]

After recapitulating his other evidence before the Court of Cassation M. Bertulus energetically affirmed his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. He declared the bordereau was in three pieces, and not in little bits. He also said it did not reach the War Office by the ordinary channels.

M. Bertulus said his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was also based on documents in the secret dossier which he had seen. But what, above all, perturbed the witness was the entire absence of a motive which could have tempted Dreyfus to commit such a crime.

"Without motive," emphatically declared the experienced Magistrate, "there was no crime."

The earnestness with which M. Bertulus insisted upon the innocence of the accused created a profound impression upon his hearers.

ASSERTS DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE.

"You have been told," he said, "that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself, I believe, and believe profoundly, in his innocence. If I come here to tell you so, you will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that in so doing I am performing a duty, an absolute duty.

"The Court of Cassation has declared the bordereau to be the work of Esterhazy. Now, the Court of Cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of justice in France!"

At this juncture there was a brief suspension of the session. When it was resumed, M. Bertulus, whose testimony had notably impressed every one, even the members of the court-martial, was recalled. But he had little to add of an interesting character.

When the prisoner was asked if he desired to put any questions to the witness he answered in the negative.

Mme. Henry then ascended the platform, and, standing beside M. Bertulus, she said:

"On July 18, the day my husband called on M. Bertulus, the Colonel, in the course of a conversation that evening, told me he had a friendly and charming reception. He described how the Magistrate advanced to meet him and held out his arms.

"I said to my husband: 'Are you sure of this man? Are you sure he is sincere? I am very much afraid that his kiss was the kiss of a Judas.'"

There was a great sensation in court at this statement.

"I was not wrong," she continued, amid the breathless interest of the court; "this man is indeed the Judas I imagined."

Referring to the papers which arrived at the same time as the bordereau, Mme. Henry said:

"These papers were not all torn in a thousand pieces. I was able to note that personally. Letters often came entire. M. Bertulus has maintained that everything arrived in pieces. That is false."

The court here resounded with exclamations of surprise, and Mme. Henry concluded with saying: "I have nothing more to say."

M. Bertulus said he did not desire to reply to Mme. Henry, adding: "She is only a woman."

"I am not a woman," exclaimed Mme. Henry, furiously; "I speak in the name of my husband."

"How shall I reply to Madame?" asked M. Bertulus. "She is defending the name of a dead man and that of her child."

After gazing steadfastly at M. Bertulus, who was greatly moved, Mme. Henry descended from the platform and took a seat beside Gen. Zurlinden, and M. Bertulus forthwith left the court.

COL. PICQUART ON THE STAND.

Col. Picquart was then called to the witness stand. He protested most formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus. Documents, he added, had disappeared, but he was not connected with their disappearance. He also repelled with scorn the assertion that he had endeavored to put another officer in the place of the real author of the bordereau.

"It is true," the witness continued, "that the name of Capt. Dorval, being mentioned to me as a dangerous man, I had him watched, and do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorval was denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major Du Paty de Clam."

Col. Picquart then next proceeded to reply to the various attacks made upon him.

"These tactics," he said, "are evidently pursued with the object of lessening the value of my testimony."

The Colonel next outlined his connection with Dreyfus at the Military College, and afterward at the Ministry of War, where, owing to the anti-Semite prejudices of the General Staff, he first appointed Dreyfus to a department where probationers had no direct cognizance of the secret documents.

He then described the consternation in the War Office when the treason was discovered and the relief experienced when it was thought the guilty person had been discovered. It was then the witness discovered the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the bordereau, and he had recourse to Du Paty de Clam, "who was supposed to have geographical knowledge." [Laughter.]

WITNESS CRITICISES MERCIER.

Then the witness described what he characterized as "the irregular steps" taken by Gen. Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Dreyfus.

Referring to the dictation test, the witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Dreyfus on that occasion, and, moreover, shortly afterward Du Paty de Clam admitted he had not found a fresh charge against Dreyfus.

"Beyond the bordereau," added the witness, "there was nothing against Dreyfus—absolutely nothing."

His impression during the investigation, continued Col. Picquart, was that the accused's acquittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. The witness believed he had even told the Minister of War that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured unless the court-martial had been shown the secret documents which it had been agreed to submit to the court.

The Colonel next declared that in 1894 he did not know the contents of the secret dossier. But he believed, like all other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner. But when he became acquainted with its contents he found that his earlier impressions were entirely wrong.

Picquart then recalled the vehement protests of inocence which the prisoner had not ceased to make during all phases of the degradation. The witness declared he was quite ignorant of the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Continuing, Col. Picquart defended himself against the charge that he had always directed his efforts toward the rehabilitation of Dreyfus. He said he had only directed the investigations made to that end when he became aware that the writings of Esterhazy and the bordereau were identical, and that consequently the charges against Dreyfus no longer existed.

During the course of his deposition, Col. Picquart asked to be confronted with Major Du Paty de Clam, and to be permitted "to deal with some of his peculiarities" when Du Paty de Clam is in the witness box.

SAYS DREYFUS DID NOT KNOW.

Next, the Colonel examined the bordereau and declared Dreyfus could not have disclosed part of it.

Regarding the Madagascar note, the witness disputed its value, and said he did not believe it was a confidential note. He added that if Dreyfus, in his capacity of a probationer, had asked the witness for the note, he would have handed it to him immediately. Therefore, he [Picquart] was unable to understand the sentence in the bordereau reading: "This document was very difficult to obtain."

[Picquart's last statement does not refer to "A note relative to Madagascar," but to "The project of a firing manual for field artillery (March 14, 1894,") which continues the bordereau, "is extremely difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal during a very few days." This is one of the reasons advanced by Commandant Hartmann, the artillery expert, before the Cour de Cassation to show that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau. To obtain the firing manual would have been an easy thing for him to do, as he was in the War Office while Esterhazy, a regimental officer, could only have obtained it for a limited time, and then only through the connivance of some one in the department.]

Col. Picquart declared he had never seen Dreyfus copy the smallest document in the War Office. In the opinion of the witness the department where the bordereau was discovered ought to have been searched when the discovery was made. This, he explained, was the department in which Du Paty de Clam worked and that was the department which was working on the plan of the concentration of the troops and the Madagascar expedition. He added:

"It was in Major Du Paty de Clam's department that the search should have been made, or, rather, in his private room, where he worked quite alone." [Sensation.]

Du Paty de Clam, continued the witness, had been guilty of grave imprudence in having, contrary to the regulations, had confidential documents supplied by simple secretaries, non-commissioned officers, and even private soldiers, whereas the custom was that such work was done solely by officers.

Later on the witness said he wondered if it was not to avoid the risk of punishment that Du Paty de Clam advanced the date of the reception of the bordereau to the Intelligence Department, so as to make it prior to the date of his, Du Paty de Clam's, arrival in the Third Department? [Sensation.]

A few minutes later the court adjourned for the day.

Col. Picquart was magnificent to-day as he marched into court, tall and strongly built, dressed in a frock coat and wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His first words sounded through the courtroom like a trumpet blast, as he replied to the questions of the President, giving his name, &c

His advent was like a fresh breeze, clearing away the foul atmosphere of the previous sittings. The Colonel began his deposition in the high, resonant voice of a man determined to abide by every word uttered. He was pale, but had a look of grim determination on his face. He looked the members of the court-martial straight in the eyes and immediately assumed a bold demeanor toward them, giving Col. Jouaust, the President of the Court, just such deference as the latter could demand, but not a bit more.

PICQUART NOT AWED BY JOUAUST.

The strength of character of Col. Picquart and the attitude he intended to adopt in court was shown at the outset when, having been already stopped by Col. Jouaust from entering into certain explanations, he came to the reasons why he entered the War Office, and declared:

"I am going to explain why I entered the War Office in few words," adding, in a resolute tone, "and that will not be much."

Picquart spoke, palpably, under the influence of strong emotion. But throughout he maintained complete mastery over himself. He accompanied his statements with energetic gestures and with an intonation of voice that brought out every point he wished to make, and he made many, as the incessant murmurs of approval from the audience showed.

From the beginning to the end the testimony of the Colonel was given without hesitation, and his facts were arranged and submitted in lucid, unequivocal language. He was very effective with some simple phrases, as, when repeating the late Lieut. Col. Henry's theatrical denunciation of the Dreyfus court-martial, he turned toward Dreyfus, and, pointing to him with his finger, said:

"Henry said it just as I am saying it now."

An every one in court to-day had the scene at once before their eyes.

The strongest point made by Col. Picquart was undoubtedly against Du Paty de Clam, on the latter's motives in altering the date of the bordereau.

Picquart's arguments and courageous attitude undoubtedly impressed the members of the court-martial, and they elicited a continual ripple of admiration from the audience. But there was no demonstration either on his entering or leaving the court. On the other hand, very great precautions were taken to prevent any attack upon Picquart. Cavalry and mounted gendarmes kept the public a quarter of a mile from the court, and the streets were swarming with policemen and detectives.

Mme. Henry made a poor impression in confrontation with Magistrate Bertulus, and, from the tone of her voice and the absence of emotion, it was plainly seen that her intervention was prearranged, and that she simply repeated what she had committed to memory.

PICQUART'S PART IN THE CASE.

Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart was attached to the General Staff of the French Army in 1890, and on Dec. 15, 1894, was ordered by the War Office to watch the proceedings of the first Dreyfus court-martial for the Government. At that time his sympathies were entirely anti-Dreyfus.

He had listened to the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier; to Gen. de Boisdeffre, then Chief of the General Staff; to the exposition of the documents of the dossiers by du Paty de Clam, Henry, and the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, the late Col. Sandherr, and he believed without hesitation that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, and was hence a traitor.

Lieut. Col. Picquart succeeded Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau June 1, 1895. In May of the following year a spy brought to him from the office of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, in the German Embassy, the fragments of a "petit bleu." A "petit bleu," so called from its color, is a messenger card of the pneumatic tube service of Paris.

Picquart had the fragments pasted together and the card photographed. The message read as follows:

"More than all, I await an explanation more detailed than the one you gave me the other day on the pending matter. Hence, I beg you to give it to me in writing, that I shall be able to judge whether or not I may continue my relations with the firm of R. C."

The message was directed to "Monsieur le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, à Paris."

Picquart had never heard of Esterhazy, but he at once instituted an investigation concerning him. He found that he bore a bad reputation in the army as a gambler and libertine. In the course of the investigation certain letters by Esterhazy, written to his commanding officers, were sent to Picquart. The latter was at once struck with the resemblance of the handwriting to that in the bordereau. He immediately reported his suspicions to his commanding officer, Gen. Gonse. The General was stupefied, but ordered Picquart to continue his investigations.

In July, 1896, the chief of the General Staff was made acquainted with the matter. From that moment Picquart met with obstacles in his investigation. He was admonished by Gonse "to proceed slowly," to employ "the utmost caution." Once Gonse wrote to him: "The continuing of the inquiry from the point of view of the handwriting has the disadvantage that it obliges us to take fresh people into our confidence."

Again about the 1st of September, during an interview, the General remarked, "If you say nothing, nobody will be any the wiser."

To which Picquart replied, "I cannot carry this secret with me into my grave."

PICQUART'S SUSPICION CONFIRMED.

On Sept. 14, 1896, on the very day that Du Paty de Clam's article containing the first account published of the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest, a garbled version of the bordereau, and a forged copy of "Ce Canaille de D—," appeared in L'Eclair, Picquart wrote to his chief: "The article from L'Eclair, which I inclose, is a confirmation, and a distressing one, of my opinion. I shall try with all care to find out who could have launched this bombshell. (The author of the article was not then known.) But I think it my duty to assure you once more that it is necessary to act at once."

Picquart's hand was effectually staid. The General Staff believed that he would not be able to hold his tongue in the event of pending disclosures, four days before M. Castelin made his interpellation in the Chamber (Nov. 18) Picquart had been ordered on a mission to the East of France, which eventually took him to Africa, to Tunis. Lieut. Col. Henry succeeded him as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Incidentally, Henry took Du Paty de Clam into his confidence and a plot was laid to ruin the absent officer.

The scheme was to prove to the War Office that Picquart had "sold himself to the Jews" and was engaged with the Dreyfusards in a conspiracy to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.

For a time the plan was successful. Orders were given to the Post Office to intercept Picquart's mail. Letters implicating him in an alleged Dreyfusard conspiracy were forged and were taken at once to Henry, who in due time showed them to Gen. Billot.

One letter, misdirected, got through the line and reached Picquart. He at once scented a plot. In June, 1897, he made a flying trip to Paris and consulted his lawyer, Maître Leblois. He placed in the latter's hands, to be used should he be done away with, sealed documents proving the guilt of Esterhazy and the existence of a plot against himself.

When Esterhazy was finally forced before a court-martial, owing to the charge made by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, Picquart was summoned to Paris as a witness. At the court-martial he, not Esterhazy, was treated as the real defendant.

Esterhazy was acquitted "by orders," Jan. 11, 1898.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

On the following day Picquart was arrested, charged "with communicating to an unauthorized person (Maître Leblois) documents of the bureau." A committee of investigation was appointed. Picquart was found guilty and was dismissed from the army.

But ere this, at the Zola trial, Feb. 11, 1898, he publicly repeated his testimony given before the Esterhazy court-martial.

When Cavaignac paraded the Henry forgery in the Chamber on July 7, 1898, in order to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus, Picquart at once denounced the letter as a forgery. Cavaignac was enraged. He discovered that, as a citizen, Picquart was still amenable to law. He had him arrested on the same charge on which as a soldier he had already been tried, together with Maître Leblois, and lodged in a civil prison.

Picquart's trial before the Sixth Tribunal of the Correctional Police Court was set for Sept. 20. In the meantime the Henry forgery had been confessed to. Cavaignac had resigned the war portfolio, and had been succeeded by Gen. Zurlinden, Governor General of Paris. As Minister of War, Zurlinden made out an order for the arrest of Picquart, charging him with the forgery of the "petit bleu." When Zurlinden, after holding for eleven days the war portfolio, resigned, he prepared at once to execute the order as Governor General of Paris.

On Sept. 20, Picquart had no sooner entered the Sixth Tribunal, than an officer from the Headquarter Staff arrested him. The Correctional Judge was obliged to surrender the prisoner to the military authorities. It was on this occasion that Picquart made the memorable announcement which, his friends declare, saved his life.

"To-night I shall perhaps sleep in the prison of Cherché-Midi. But I want the people to know, if there be found in my cell the rope of Lemercier-Picard (one of the forgers of the War Office who was found strangled in his room) or the razor of Henry, that I have been assassinated. I am not the sort of man to commit suicide."

Zurlinden's plan concerning Picquart was soon made evident. No sooner had the latter given his testimony before the Court of Cassation in the revision case than the Governor General of Paris ordered a court-martial to assemble to try him on the charge of forging the "petit bleu." The object was to secure a conviction that would thus tend to discredit Picquart's testimony before the Court of Cassation. But at this point, for the first time in the history of the Third Republic, the Supreme Court of Appeal interfered with military procedure. It ordered the Picquart court-martial indefinitely postponed. Later Picquart was surrendered to the civil authorities and placed in the Prison de la Sante.

About a month ago proceedings against him were suspended, and he was released on parole. Whether he is reinstated in the army depends, of course, on the outcome of the trial in Rennes.

LABORI IS NOW CONVALESCENT

His Physicians Predict that He Will Again Be in Court Next Monday.

RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—M. Labori, counsel of Dreyfus, who was shot on Monday, is now progressing most satisfactorily.

The doctors, after their examination of the patient to-day, declared that unless complications occur he will be able to be present in court at the beginning of next week. M. Labori was able to leave his bed for three hours to-day, and even walk thrice across his room.

The wounded lawyer is in excellent spirits, especially after reading an account of to-day's proceedings, of which a verbatim stenographic report was sent to him immediately after the conclusion of the session.

Mme. Labori has received a number of menacing letters. One that came to-day said the writer was sorry that the would-be assassin had not killed not only Labori, but his wife and children.

Labori was slightly worse this morning and his fever continued to increase, but his condition quickly changed for the better later in the day.

The doctors intend to leave the bullet where it is, unless it induces fever.

Maître Monard, counsel for the Dreyfus family before the Court of Cassation, in the trial revision, has been summoned to replace M. Labori until such time as the latter is able to resume conduct of the case. M. Monard is expected to appear in court to-morrow. Although he is a weak substitute for the brilliant, energetic Labori, it is hoped his presence will strengthen the defense.

The friends of Maître Albert Clémenceau prevented the latter from coming to the assistance of Dreyfus, as planned immediately after the attempted assassination of M. Labori.

The would-be murderer of Labori is still at large and seems likely to remain so.

DR. DEPEW ON DREYFUS.

Relates a Story to Show Absurdity of Certain Testimony.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is watching the progress of the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes with keen professional interest. Upon his return from Europe a few weeks ago he diagnosed this case as one of acute hysteria on the part of a large proportion of the French people. He excited criticism in some quarters by declaring that among certain classes of Parisians Dreyfus's offense was only aggravated by the disclosure of facts tending to prove his innocence.

"Is not the spectacle presented by the trial at Rennes a remarkable one?" interrogated Dr. Depew in his office in the

NEW FAITH CURE SOCIETY

It Has Had a Remarkable Success at Shiloh, Me.

GREAT MEETING NEXT SUNDAY

To Dedicate the Last of Four Buildings Erected, Worth $100,000—May Have New York Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 17.—Next Sunday on the sand top of Beulah Hill, a building will be dedicated as the Temple of Truth, by a religious society. This is the last of four large buildings set in the form of a hollow square, that have been erected with money given in answer to prayer. The exercises will mark the closing of an eight days' convention on the hill, the express object being to convert the world.

The cures reported by members of the society as effected by prayer, are a remarkable feature of its work. There are no excursions to Shiloh, but every day people come here suffering from some trouble of long standing, and after praying for a time, announce that they are cured, and that they will remain to help in the work started by Mr. Sandford. Cures of those addicted to the liquor and morphine habits are reported every day. A woman suffering with a deformed back has been cured. A man suffering from rheumatism was cured very quickly. Mr. Sandford approached him, and placing his hand on the shoulder of the sufferer, said: "In the name of Jesus Christ I command you to come out of him," and in less than an hour the man was working with the others.

The leader of the society, the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, who has had charge of the erection of the buildings, is enthusiastic over his success in the matter, and points to the structure worth over $100,000 as an indication of what prayer can do if offered in the right spirit and for the right purpose. It is but three years since the first of the four buildings were commenced. At that time Mr. Sandford had few followers in his belief, and he was obliged to commence digging the foundation alone, but as soon as the neighboring farmers saw that he was in earnest they offered assistance of all kinds, tendering the use of teams and giving their services to help make Beulah Hill a place that would be talked about for generations to come. Up to-night over 300 people have worked on the temple for the past three weeks.

The Holy Ghost and Us Society, as the organization is termed, was formed in Concord, N. H., in 1893. A convention was held at that time, and the society took the name of "The World's Evangelization Crusade of Apostolic Principles," and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Frank W. Sandford attended their meetings and took a deep interest in their work. Afterward he was ordained as a Free Baptist preacher. When the Crusaders again came to Maine Mr. Sandford resigned his pastorate and followed them.

One night soon after joining, he arose in the meeting and stated that he had been called by God to prepare for a long journey. He added that he had but 10 cents in his pocket, but as God had promised that he should be provided for he gave no thought to financial matters. The following morning when Mr. Sandford went to his door to get the milk can he found a check tucked under the can cover. It was for $3,000. Mr. Sandford hastened to New York, whence he sailed to London and went direct to the Holy Land. There he was told to prepare on returning home to commence the evangelization of the world. Upon his return he told his followers that he had been directed by the Lord to ascend Beulah Hill and commence work on a building for the use of those who wished to study the Bible and had not the money to pay for the privilege.

All were eager at first to assist in the work, but when the leader told them that it was purely a work for God, and that there would be no payroll for those who labored, the list of volunteers dwindled until not one was left. The leader, having faith, purchased a wheelbarrow, a hoe, and a shovel and went up the hill to commence work alone. He was unused to such labor, yet he kept bravely at it. The farmers went up to see what was doing. This was exactly what Mr. Sandford wanted. In less than a week after he commenced work alone he had fifty assistants.

It is a matter of almost everyday occurrence for some one to sell all his goods and give the money to the society. A man named Higgins, living on a farm in Levant, near Bangor, sold his farm and gave the money to Mr. Sandford, but was told that to receive the full blessing of God he must sell all his goods and stock and give the money over. He returned to his home and completed the sale, with the exception of a fine herd of swine. The "Holy Ghosters" believe that these animals are unclean, and they will not receive them as gifts, neither is money received from their sale acceptable. Mr. Higgins accordingly drove the swine, which were valued at $300, to a nearby swamp and slaughtered them, burying their carcasses in the mud. Higgins commenced to hold meetings at Levant, but the neighbors objected, and finally an attempt was made to burn him at the stake, after he had been tarred and feathered. The attempt failed because the tar would not take fire, but the society was held to be primarily at fault for the disgraceful scene, as it had given Higgins wrong ideas.

This accusation is denied by those in authority at Shiloh. They claim that each man has the right to preach the doctrine as he thinks best and that Higgins acted on his own impulses and not with the sanction of the society. Mr. Higgins is now a prominent worker at Shiloh, and has given several interesting testimonials at the convention during the past two weeks of his experience at the hands of the mob. Twenty alleged members of the assaulting party have been arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury at Bangor, and the trials will take place next month in that city.

The closing scenes of the convention Sunday will no doubt be remarkable. People have come from all parts of the world to attend this meeting, and the services will commence at 5 o'clock in the morning and last through the night. Testimonials from those who have been cured will be given and a collection will be taken to assist in the work of evangelization. Another party of students are soon to be sent across the water to join forces with those who went about two months ago. Four young men and two women left here in June, taking with them a white chariot, that they may more easily attract attention.

The society recently purchased a large house in Boston and has made it into a home for those who have no place to go and who wish to lead a new life. A place of like character is soon to be opened in New York City, and to-morrow Mr. Sandford will unfold his plans of crusading in both cities.

AN AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE.

Sick Man Taken Rapidly to Bellevue in an Electric Cab.

An automobile was used last night as an ambulance in this city. Its occupant was John C. Hammond, twenty-eight years old, who lives at 6,758 Union Avenue, Chicago.

Hammond was leaving a saloon on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, when he fell in a heap in the vestibule. In front of the place was an automobile. Fred Black, living at 111 West Thirty-second Street, saw the man fall, and, rushing out to the curb, asked the motorman of the automobile if he could use his vehicle as an ambulance. The motorman replied that he did not care what it was used for so long as he received his pay. Hammond was lifted into the cab and the ride to Bellevue Hospital began. Black accompanied the sick man. Hammond was bleeding from the nose and ears, and Black told the motorman that it was a race between life and death.

The motorman ran his vehicle into Broadway, and then turned on all power and began to ring his bell. Arriving at Twenty-sixth Street the electric cab was turned into that thoroughfare and it made record-breaking time toward the hospital. Several bicycle policemen called to the motorman to stop, but he paid no attention to their commands. Black stuck his head over the side of the cab long enough to call out that there was a sick man inside who was being taken to the hospital. Upon hearing this the policemen stopped following the ambulance.

At Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue the automobile had a narrow escape from being smashed by a Second Avenue electric car, but luckily reached the other side of the avenue just as the car passed. When the hospital was reached Hammond was found to be unconscious, but after he was placed in a bed, revived long enough to give his name and address. He is suffering from hemorrhages.

THE PLANS OF GEN. JIMINEZ.

Says He Will Unite the Whole Island of Santo Domingo Under One Government—He Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Gen. Jiminez, who aspires to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left here at 6:30 this morning for Batabano. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba. It is said he received cable dispatches from friends in Santo Domingo previous to his departure. He was accompanied by two friends, and all were unarmed. A private yacht, which had been placed at the disposition of Jiminez, will meet him at or off Santiago, but Jiminez would not give the name of her owner.

Gen. Jiminez says he will unite all the Island of Santo Domingo under one Government, which will be greatly to the advantage of all parties, as it will mean the formation of a strong administration. He adds that there are plenty of honest and competent men to fill the posts under him. Jiminez asserts that the present state of affairs in Haiti, which country is bordering on a revolution, lends itself to the idea.

Jiminez's son will remain in Havana in order to wind up his affairs. If his father is successful in his Santo Domingo expedition he will soon join him there.

It appears that, during the last few days, Gen. Jiminez has received American credits amounting to nearly $1,000,000, which were much needed to further his plans.

JIMINEZ EXPEDITION IN CUBA.

Report that One Has Been Organized at Baracoa.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 17.—President Figuereo of Santo Domingo has received a dispatch informing him that a Jiminez expedition has been organized at Baracoa, Cuba.

The Government is also in receipt of information that a party of 150 insurgents purchased arms in Haiti, but the weapons were confiscated by the Haitian Government.

NEUTRALITY LAWS NOT VIOLATED.

Gen. Jiminez's Way of Leaving Cuba Will Absolve United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is said that if the reports from Havana are correct, that Gen. Jiminez will leave Cuba in a private capacity and without apparent purpose to engage in a hostile demonstration against Santo Domingo, it will be exceedingly difficult to bring him within the operation of the United States neutrality laws.

These laws deal with overt acts, and according to reports from Cuba, Gen. Jiminez is carefully shaping his movements to keep himself outside the pale of the laws.

WHALEBOAT FOR SAMOAN CHIEF.

Navy Department Rewards Seumau for Saving Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Miller of the naval transport Badger, which arrived at San Francisco with the Samoan Commission aboard on the 6th inst., has made a report to the Navy Department, in the course of which he recounts an interesting incident in connection with one of the native chiefs named Seumau. Seumau rendered very valuable service in saving the life of American seamen during the great hurricane of 1889, and in recognition of this service the American Admiral presented him with a whaleboat.

During the hostilities between the Mataafa and Malietoa factions, Seumau was a firm adherent of the Malietoas, who were being backed by the English and American naval officers. Seumau's boat was captured by the Mataafas and wrecked. Capt. Miller reports that the boat was repaired by him but not having oars or oarlocks to supply, he recommended that the department recognize the loyalty of the native chief by sending him an equipment for the boat.

Capt. Miller says the Badger was cheered by the British and German warships as she left the Harbor of Apia with the commission on board.

CUBAN EDITORS STILL FIGHT.

El Reconcentrado Files Suits in Havana—Gen. Brooke to Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The two editors of the Havana paper, El Reconcentrado, Messrs. Aranuto and Cervantes, are waiting in this city for a report from Gen. Brooke concerning the suppression by Gen. Ludlow of their newspaper.

They understand that a complete investigation of the action, and the causes for it, will be made by Gen. Brooke, and they add that suits have been filed by their counsel in Havana against the men who influenced Gen. Ludlow to make the suspension.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN HAVANA.

Wife of Former Lieutenant of Police Dies from Ill-Treatment.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—A small riot occurred in Havana this evening, growing out of an attempt to lynch one Villegas, a former Lieutenant of Police, who had treated his wife in the most atrocious manner. Villegas has been in Vivac, the "Tombs" of Havana, for several days. This afternoon his wife died, and shortly after sundown a crowd of a thousand people met on the Plaza, and, after listening to fiery addresses, began to march on Vivac.

A detachment of artillery met the mob and the latter promptly dispersed.

TO RELIEVE CUBAN TROOPS.

A Few Regiments at a Time to be Brought North to Recuperate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—United States troops now serving in Cuba are to be brought home for the purpose of giving the men a change of climate and an opportunity to recuperate. All the regiments will not be returned at once, but arrangements will be made so that a battalion of the different organizations may be absent at one time.

When they have remained what is deemed a sufficient period in this country, they will be sent back to relieve their comrades in the regiments, this practice being kept up until the entire body has enjoyed a rest in this country. The authorities intend to keep an adequate number of troops in the island to preserve order.

The movement is to begin at once, although to what camps the men will be sent has not been definitely determined.

Examinations for Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Orders were issued to-day for competitive examinations, to be held in each geographical department of the army, Sept. 15, for the promotion of enlisted men who desire to become Lieutenants.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The transport Grant, with the Wyoming troops, has arrived at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco.

The Burnside has arrived at Matanzas.

The Princeton has sailed from Shanghai for Taku, China.

DUMB IN A TORONTO HOSPITAL.

Man Supposed to be from Elmira Can Give Only His Name.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 17.—The Toronto general hospital authorities are perplexed over the case of a man named Charles Johnston, said to be a butcher of Elmira, N. Y. The man was arrested on Saturday for drunkenness, but was discharged and sent to the hospital under the impression that his mind was affected.

Since he has been in the institution he has not spoken a word except to say twice that his name was Johnston. He has quite a sum of money in American currency on his person, and some articles of clothing are stamped "Yonkers, N. Y."

The doctors would like to hear from his relatives.

Strike at the Roebling Works.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—The eight "roughers" in the wire department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, who went on strike last Friday, have forced about 100 laborers and helpers into idleness. The roughers were formally discharged this morning, when they refused an advance in wages ranging from 5 to 25 per cent., according to the work. The roughers demand an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent. Several other employes left the works today, and they threaten to bring about a sympathetic strike. About 3,600 men are employed at the works.

Mr. Mills Did Not Have Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Mr. Mills, the stenographer at headquarters, who was supposed to have the yellow fever, is now said by the doctors to have an altogether different disorder. At all events, he is out of danger.

A SHORTAGE OF RANGE CATTLE.

Western Country Depleted—Not a Herd Left in Nevada or Utah—Failure of Grass There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—In spite of the denial of the packers that there is a shortage in the available beef supply, persons who have traveled recently through the Western country report that cattlemen say they have few beef cattle on hand. They say also that cattle raisers in the range country declared a month ago that the price of beef was bound to soon take a big jump upward, and that the supply would be unable to meet the demand.

Their reasons for this belief were the great demand of the Government during the war and the complete failure of grass on the ranges throughout Nevada and Utah, and in much of Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico. Two weeks ago, within the boundaries of these States, it was said that not one herd of cattle was left in either Nevada or Utah.

The cattlemen kept up their courage until last Spring, when those nearest the East drove the remnants of their herds into the better feeding lands of Colorado and Eastern Montana. The others shipped to market, and got what price they could. The moving of the cattle restricted the bounds of many of the eastern ranges, resulting in a deterioration of the condition of many herds which hadn't suffered from the drought.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

Advance in the Cost of Lamb Alarms the Retailers.

Persons who are fond of lamb chops will have to pay considerably more for that particular kind of meat hereafter than heretofore. The price of lamb has increased to an extent that causes much anxiety among the retail butchers. One of the Third Avenue butchers said yesterday that he felt more concern about lamb than he did about beef, so far as the recent advance in price was concerned.

"People must have beef in some form," he said, "but lamb is, to a certain extent, a luxury. That is, it is a meat that people can do without. The price of lamb now, in consequence of the action of the Chicago wholesalers, is higher than it ever was before in the Summer season."

INQUIRY INTO SHAW'S DEATH.

Coroner at Narragansett Pier Will Probe the Mystery.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 17.—The inquest in the case of Frank Shaw, the Brooklyn railroad inspector whose body was picked up off Scarborough Beach with marks of violence upon it, will be held either to-morrow or Saturday, and will be secret.

The Acting Attorney General has sanctioned the inquest, and Coroner Burns stated to-night that it would be held in the Rockingham Hotel.

KNOCK-OUT BLOW WAS FATAL.

Pugilist Franey Dies—McConnell and Several Others Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—"Jim" Franey, the pugilist injured in a fight last night, died this afternoon at 3:10 without having recovered consciousness. He was knocked out in the fourteenth round before the National Athletic Club by Frank McConnell.

As soon as the critical condition of Franey became manifest the police arrested the following, who participated in the glove contest in various capacities: Frank McConnell, principal, who delivered the knock-out blow; "Tim" McGrath and John Murphy, McConnell's seconds; Hiram Cook, referee, and Frank Marston, "Danny" Needham, and A. G. Tweedie, seconds and trainers of Franey. All of these are detained at the City Prison.

Officers have been sent out for J. D. Gibbs and J. J. Groom of the National Athletic Club, promoters of the fight, who will also be taken into custody. The unexpected sequel of the fight has caused much excitement among sporting men, who admit that there will be a strong revulsion of public sentiment against prize-fighting in this city.

SAILOR STABBED AND DROWNED.

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel on a Wharf at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Carroll Mays, aged twenty years, a deck hand on the steamboat John A. Warner, which plies between this city and Philadelphia, was stabbed this afternoon by Amos Robinson. After being stabbed Mays fell into the river, and was drowned.

Robinson is twenty-one years of age. He is employed by his father, William Robinson, local expressman. This afternoon while the Warner was tied up here loading for Philadelphia, Mays was engaged in wheeling freight on board. Robinson happened to be in his way and by accident or design Mays ran the truck against him. Robinson became angry, and a quarrel resulted.

Robinson asked Mays when he meant, and in reply Mays slapped Robinson's face. Robinson then drew a large clasp knife and stabbed Mays over the heart. The fight took place just as the steamboat was about to leave the dock. After Mays was stabbed it was expected he would remain here, so the steamboat cast off. Mays saw this and ran for the boat, although he was so weak from loss of blood that he could hardly walk. He sprang for the steamer's rail at the paddle-box and caught it, but was too weak to hold on, and dropped back into the river. Before he could be rescued he was drowned. The body was recovered. Robinson was arrested, and held without bail to await the Coroner's action.

PRISONERS BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Two Negroes Attack Keeper of New City Jail—One Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A daring and partially successful case of jail breaking occurred at the county jail at New City at noon to-day. Sheriff Blauvell being called away, left Keeper Blanche in charge of the jail, in which about sixty prisoners were confined. When Blanche opened the inner door of the jail to pass in the prisoners' dinner he was attacked and nearly murdered by John Thompson and William Blackwell, two negro prisoners held on the charge of murder.

When Blanche opened the door the two negroes were lined up one on each side, and one of them struck him on the head with a blackjack and made a dash for liberty. Blanche, however, grabbed Thompson, and although a terrible fight ensued, succeeded in holding him until help arrived, when he was overpowered and carried back into his cell almost lifeless. Blackwell made good his escape, and is still at large, although it is thought he will be captured, as the whole county seems to have organized itself into an armed posse and is out searching for the negro.

From a confession made by Thompson to Justice Redmond of Haverstraw this afternoon, it is learned that the escape is one that had been planned by friends of the prisoners' here at Haverstraw, the plan being that after escape was made the men were to meet at a house of a negro known as "Foll's Eye," where they were to get a sum of money and go to Chicago. Thompson has been one of the most unruly prisners Sheriff Blauvell has ever had in his charge.

Keeper Blanche, who is about sixty years old, is in a very critical condition from the struggle with the negroes.

Ex-Minister Baker Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Belleville, Ill., says that Jehu Baker, who represented the Twenty-first District in Congress three times, twice as a Republican and last as a Democrat-Populist, and was eight years Minister to Venezuela, is critically ill at his home here. Mr. Baker, who is seventy-eight years of age, was taken sick last Friday with a virulent type of malaria. The attack would not have been serious but for the development of complications of the stomach and heart. Since returning from Washington his blindness has been almost complete.

Accused Bookkeeper Discharged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 17.—Frederick E. Bent, bookkeeper for the Chicago Beef Company, who was arrested on July 10 for the alleged embezzlement of $1,000, was arraigned before Justice Ira Hall to-day and discharged honorably from custody, it having been shown that the company's system of keeping books was the cause of the apparent shortage. Mr. Bent threatens to bring suit for damages for false arrest.

British Steamer Karthogo Grounds.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Advices from Bizerta, Tunis, report the British steamer Karthogo, Capt. Breckwaldt, from Pensacola for Venice, ashore near that town. She is jettisoning her cargo.

PROSECUTION OF MRS. EYLER.

Alleged Cruelty in the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls May Lead to Criminal Proceedings.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, intends to bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, Matron of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, based on the testimony taken at the recent investigation. He will make charges before a Justice of the Peace in Trenton, founded on the case of Sadie Welsman. Mr. Bishop said this morning:

"We propose to push this case to the end. Complaints will be made against Mrs. Eyler, the Matron, her assistants, and probably the Trustees. Our society is the only body that can proceed thus. Under the provisions of our charter we are to enforce by all proper means all laws governing cases of cruelty to children. The complaint will probably be made at Trenton before a Justice of the Peace. As these offenses occurred in Mercer County, the complaints must be made there. That matter is in the hands of Lawyer Backes of Trenton. I don't know how soon the complaints will be made.

"How are the Trustees to be included in the complaint? Why, the law says that any person having the care, custody, or control of any minor child, who shall cruelly ill-treat, abuse, or inflict unnecessary cruel punishment upon the same, shall be guilty of misdemeanor."

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Counselor John H. Backes said to-day that he had received a letter from President Bishop of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, instructing him to prepare the necessary complaints against Mrs. Eyler and her associates for atrocious assault upon Sadie Weisman and Louisa Stokes. Mr. Backes said that, not having been retained by the society, he did not fully understand his status at the present time, and he had written to Mr. Bishop to meet him in Trenton next Tuesday, when, if Mr. Bishop desired, definite action would be decided upon and taken toward the arrest and punishment of Mrs. Eyler and those concerned with her in the alleged brutal treatment of the children. Mr. Backes said further that he thought Mr. Bishop desired the criminal proceedings to be against Mrs. Eyler and Managing Trustee Cook.

FOR THE "CONFEDERATE MOUND"

Congress to be Asked to Maintain the Burial Place of 4,039 Men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—For the maintenance and ornamentation of "Confederate Mound," where 4,039 followers of the Southern cause lie buried, Congressman Mann of the Third District, Chicago, will at the next meeting of Congress ask for an appropriation.

The men who are buried under the "Mound" were prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. The bill provides that the Secretary of War be authorized to expend $3,850 in raising the mound above adjacent graves, planting trees, and seeding it for grass.

SHE SWALLQWED SILVER SPOONS.

Autopsy Also Revealed Fifty Cambric Needles in Her Stomach.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 17.—Eliza Day, colored, aged sixty years, and a patient at the Columbus State Hospital, who was received from Marion, Ohio, ten years ago, died yesterday from peritonitis, and an autopsy today revealed in her stomach the handles of five silver spoons and fifty cambric needles, and in the bowels nearly fifty more needles.

About a year ago the woman told an attendant she had swallowed several spoons, but an examination failed to disclose the presence of any foreign object in her stomach. The woman never appeared to suffer any pain.

The bowls of the spoons are supposed to have been coroded by the acid of the stomach.

STORM ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

Several Vessels Wrecked—Three Hundred Fishing Craft in Danger.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 17.—A terrific storm swept over the Scotch coast last night. At Fraserburgh, a town thirty-seven miles north of this place, on the northeast coast, three hundred fishing craft were caught in the gale, and a lifeboat went to their assistance.

The crew of the Diadem of Cullen, a town on Cullen Bay, (North Sea,) were saved by the gallantry of James Brown, a discharged Dargai hero, who swam to the boat with a line. When this line had been fastened to the endangered craft the spectators, who had gathered on the shore, dragged the Diadem through the surf and landed her crew safely.

The schooner Pioneer, bound from Sunderland to Banff, a town thirty-eight miles north of Aberdeen, with a cargo of coal, is ashore, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. The Life Saving Brigade succeeded in rescuing the crew.

The railroad passenger steamer Red Gauntlet has been wrecked off Pladda Light, south of the Island of Arran. The passengers and crew of the vessel have been landed at Whiting Bay.

The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleet.

STATE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Winners of Prizes in the Contests at Empire City Park.

YONKERS, Aug. 17.—The firemen's tournament, in connection with the annual convention of the New York State Firemen's Association, was held to-day at Empire City Park, midway between this city and Mount Vernon.

The hose companies began the contests. There was a 300-yard run for them, the prizes being $300 to the fastest, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. The winner of the first prize was Torrent Hose Company of Ithaca. The F. B. Peck Hose of Wakefield was second, but a protest was entered against it, because it was alleged there was a non-member at the rope. The judges reserved decision until later, and second and third prizes were not awarded.

In the hand engine contest the first prize was $250, the second $150, and the third $100. The winners were: first, Ocean Engine Company of Green, which threw the stream 141 feet 7½ inches; second, M. B. Little Engine and Hose Company of Glens Falls, which threw the stream one and one-half inches less; third, Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, which pumped a stream to 140 feet.

In the prize drill the prizes were $300, $200, and $100. The first prize was won by T. Elixman Hose of Corinth, which attained a percentage of 94. Fountain Chemical Company of Binghamton was second with 87 per cent., and Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Athens was third, with 85 per cent.

The firemen's parade will take place to-morrow. One Hundred companies will be in line.

$250,000 DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Revenue Men Arrest the President and Secretary at Hermann, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—George C. Starck, President of the Stone Hill Wine Company of Hermann, Mo., one of the largest wine making concerns east of California, was brought to this city to-day by United States Marshal Bohle, who had arrested him on the charge of defrauding the Government by making and disposing of brandy on which the revenue tax had not been paid. The arrest was made at Hermann at midnight, and the distillery, wine cellars, and plant, valued at $250,000, were seized by a representative of the United States Internal Revenue Department. It is not yet known by the Government officials how much was realized by the alleged sale of brandy on which the tax was not paid.

Mr. Starck said: "I know absolutely nothing about the rectifier, who caused all the trouble. We have been rectifying but three years, and my son attended to that end of the business altogether. I had no idea there was any trouble until I learned that the revenue officers were here looking over our books and plant. I did not pay much attention to it then." He denied emphatically that he had been a party to any attempt to defraud the Government, or that he knew of any such attempt.

C. G. Starck, Secretary of the company, was arrested on the same charge as that preferred against his father.

Commissioner Gray, at the conclusion of the preliminary examination, held each in bonds of $5,000 to the Federal Grand Jury. Bail was furnished, and the prisoners were released.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

FORCED TO ASSIST LYNCHERS.

Georgia Farmer Confesses that He Was the Tool of the Mob That Killed Si Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Taylor Hamilton, a farmer of Mayesville, Jackson County, has made a full confession of his complicity in the lynching of Si Smith, which occurred in the jail at Cainesville several weeks ago, and has implicated Henry Towrey, Price, Bell, Tanner, Freeman, and John Tanner, all prominent citizens of Gainesville and Mayesville.

Smith was imprisoned, charged with the murder of an Atlanta drummer named Bell. Hamilton states that on the day preceding the lynching he was approached at Mayesville by Bryson and Campbell, and after they had plied him with whisky until he was intoxicated he was forced to acquiesce at the point of a pistol, and was masked and otherwise disguised.

The trip to the jail was then accomplished, and afraid for his life Hamilton was pushed across the threshold as a prisoner whom the bogus Sheriff of an adjoining county had brought to Gainesville for safekeeping. The mob rushed in behind him, and in a few moments had shot Smith to death.

Hamilton received $20 for his share in the affair.

YERKES SUES FOR REAL ESTATE.

An Accounting for Lots He Bought for $140,000 in 1887.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charles T. Yerkes, in a bill filed in the Superior Court to-day, asks for an accounting on a contract between himself and S. E. Gross, real estate man and author. The statement is made that in 1887 the defendant sold to the street car manager over eight blocks of property in Gross Park for the sum of $140,000.

According to the agreement cited in the bill filed Mr. Gross was to sub-divide the property, and to take charge of the sale of all the lots. Mr. Yerkes alleges that the defendant refuses to account to him for the property sold, and further refuses to inform him as to which lots have been sold and which have not.

THEIR EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Austro-Hungarians Hold a Banquet in Honor of the Anniversary.

About thirty Austro-Hungarians of this city attended a dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night "in celebration of the birthday of his Imperial and Royal Majesty Emperor and King Francis Joseph of Austro-Hungaria." Among those present were the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul, Dr. Freyesleben; L. Fleischmann, who presided; Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the Rev. J. A. Schumach, Emil S. Fischer, Emil Nyitray, E. Hochenadl, L. Kaczander, Dr. H. Wald, Carl Schlagenhofer, Heinrich Conried, Julius Stern, Capt. Campacci, J. Nyiri, Herren von Pechy and Lindenthal, and Dr. Waltner.

Several speeches were made in response to toasts. The Vice Consul, Dr. Freyesleben, spoke to the toast, "The Emperor and King," Dr. Senner spoke on "The President of the United States," the Rev. J. A. Schumach on "The Colony of Austrians and Hungarians," Emil S. Fischer, an Austro-Hungarian now resident in Shanghai, on "The Austrians and Hungarians in the Whole World," and Emil Nyitray on "The Hungarian King."

A telegram was sent to Kaiser Franz Josef, congratulating him on his seventieth birthday, which occurs to-day.

HAS NO FAITH IN AUTOMOBILES.

Gen. Anderson Doubts Their Utility for Army Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gen. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has no great amount of faith in the utility of the automobile as a means of transmitting army dispatches across the country. He doubts whether horseless wagons can supersede the telegraph and the mounted messengers.

Gen. Anderson expressed this opinion today in referring to the projected journey of Charles B. Shanks and Alexander Winton of Cleveland from Chicago to New York in an automobile which Gen. Miles has sanctioned for the purpose of testing the value of the machine as a dispatch bearer in time of war.

Will Not Let Automobile Carry Mail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger, in a letter to Postmaster Dewstoe of Cleveland, has declined to authorize the carrying of a mail pouch by an automobile from Chicago to New York. Mr. Shallenberger says that while the department watches with interest the development of the motor carriage, it cannot lend its official indorsement to such a test.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair high northeasterly winds.

The tropical storm approached somewhat closer to the North Carolina coast during yesterday, and as a consequence dangerous northeast gales have prevailed in that section and on the Virginia coast, moderately high winds reaching as far north as Atlantic City. Cape Henry, Va., reported a maximum velocity of 68 miles per hour from the northeast. Storm signals have been attended northward to New York, and advisory messages have been sent to all concerned from Boston to Jacksonville that dangerous northeast gales will probably prevail on the Middle Atlantic Coast to-day. During the past twenty-four hours rains have continued in the vicinity of the coast storm, and there were also showers in the Gulf States and portions of the West and Northwest. High temperatures will prevail generally, except in the Middle Atlantic States, in the extreme Northwest, and the southern portions of the Middle Slope. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has continued in the southern, while there were light showers in the northern portions. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow except rain to-day on the Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of the storm, and scattered local thunderstorms in portions of the Northwest. No temperature changes will not be marked. Northeast gales are indicated on the Atlantic Coast to-day from New York to North Carolina, increasing easterly winds on the New England Coast, and fresh northerly winds on the Southern coast to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	73	63	63
6 A. M.	75	63	64
9 A. M.	82	73	70
12 M.	86	80	78
3 P. M.	74	82	79
6 P. M.	72	76	76
9 P. M.	70	73	72
12 P. M.	70	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 3:50 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 43 percent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:25 A. M.—904 West Fifty-third Street, John Kilculloms; damage slight.

10 A. M.—1,580 Avenue A, John Abrahams; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—106 Goerck Street, M. Galne; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—190 East Third Street, Frank Knizek; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—53 First Avenue; Samuel Gottenburg; damage, $200.

7:25 P. M.—550 Cortlandt Avenue; Frank Matoronzo; damage, $10.

7:25 P. M.—310 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Ettel Tond; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—348 West Fourteenth Street; Samuel Hall; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—1,921 Second Avenue; Louis Mellen; damage, $25.

8:30 P. M.—241 West Eighteenth Street; Joseph Giacon; damage, $50.

8:58 P. M.—484 Seventh Avenue; Timothy Cusick; damage, $25.

10 P. M.—123 Pitt Street; Mary Kardy; damage, $200.

10:10 P. M.—49 Delancey Street; Simon & Co.; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Aug 17.—A fire which started in the rear of the Salamanca Laundry, at Salamanca last night caused a loss of $14,000.

SARTOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At Corinth, Saratoga County, to-day, fire destroyed two blocks owned by Hector Greene of Evansville and Thomas Costello of Saratoga. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Fire in Castorland last night destroyed Bier & Son's general store, the Post Office, and four dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at $15,000 and is covered by insurance.

DR. SHEDDY EXPLAINS.

Says Infantile Paralysis May Be Due to Intestinal Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Dr. D. M. Sheddy said to-night, referring to the opinions of doctors, given in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, scouting his theory that fruit generates poisonous gases in the stomach, that his position on the subject was sustained by cases that he met almost daily in his practice. He referred to the sickness which is noted every Summer among children from the free use of fruit and vegetables. Dr. Sheddy named two patients now in his care who are seriously ill from too free indulgence in watermelon, both having high fevers.

Concerning the possibility of infantile paralysis being caused by a germ in fruit or vegetables, Dr. Sheddy said he did not mean to be understood as proposing such a theory. The idea he intended to convey was that there may be a poison in the intestinal canal which paralyzes the nerve centres, and thus affects the spinal cord. Dr. Sheddy renewed his condemnation of fruits and certain vegetables, and further said that all forms of pork, including ham and bacon, were unfit for human food.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Henry May, Washington.

ASTOR—George M. Rowell, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—O. W. Stanton, Montreal; Alice Everett, London.

EMPIRE—Adam Boeck, St. Louis.

ENDICOTT—T. A. Grunfeldt, New Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; R. L. Fox, Secretary Republican State Committee, Oneonta; L. G. Fisher, President of the National Paper Bag Trust; Congressman E. S. Henry, Connecticut; Alfonso A. Rutis, San Pedro, Brazil; Gus Sachs, Rio de Janeiro.

GILSEY—E. S. Carruthers, San Lucia, W. I.

GRAND—Capt. J. A. Goodin, United States Army; Jerome De Witt, Mayor of Binghamton; F. L. Frederick, United States Navy; Major Azel Ames, Puerto Rico.

HOFFMAN—C. Underwood, Brentwood, London; A. G. Hancock, Washington.

HOLLAND—Edward Wagner, Berlin; Major Gen. James N. Forsyth, United States Army; Howard Crosby Butler, Rome, Italy.

MAJESTIC—Heinrich Schniewind Commizierath, Elberfeld, Germany; Conze Geheimrath, Berlin, Germany.

MANHATTAN—H. Graham, Montreal; Percy B. Weston, London.

MARLBOROUGH—A. C. Blount, Jr., Pensacola, Fla.

MURRAY HILL—F. M. Wright and A. K. Uland, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Leo A. Gulterman

The Wanamaker Store.

The first of the authoritative Fall styles in costumes and wraps are on view here. Our feminine public will require little emphasis on the importance of this announcement. The styles are of our own choice, are selected from the best efforts of the leading designers of New York, London and Paris, and may be relied upon with absolute assurance of accuracy, authenticity, excellence and exclusiveness which this store has become known for giving.

Further details of the showing will be given at an early date. It is not yet immensely large in extent, but is representative in variety and as an object lesson in Fall styles its importance is not to be overstated.

The Biggest Bicycle Value Ever Attained

YOU may thank the proposed Bicycle Trust for this chance, although with decided indirection. We have a thousand wheels from one of the biggest and best of wheel-builders, who found it necessary to clear up his unsold product before closing with the Trust agreement. You must not ask us for the name, although you may recognize the wheel when you see it. We have changed the name, played havoc with the price, and it is now

The Pennsylvania Flyer,—$13.50

Both Men's and Women's Models

You know what our guarantee is. We guarantee this wheel in the strongest fashion as the biggest bicycle value at its present price we have ever known. We do not like, and do not sell untrustworthy wheels. This is a mount you may *trust*, and it is the Wanamaker Store that tells you so.

Thirteen Dollars and a Half, but New York's share is only 500 wheels, and you will have to be prompt.

A Correction

Above everything, we desire that our advertising shall be accurate, straightforward and fair. The most rigorous supervision is exercised over it, and the infrequent errors of mind and type that creep into it receive prompt and cheerful adjustment with any customer misled thereby.

However, on the 5th inst., a mistake occurred that can justly be rectified only by formal retraction. We announced that Major Taylor, the bicyclist, had, on the previous day, lowered the world's record for a mile to 1:22 3-5 on an ORIENT bicycle, a make sold by us. Our statement was in good faith and excusable, but turns out to be entirely erroneous. The record was made by, and credit for it should be given to, the STEARNS wheel, to which make Taylor had transferred his allegiance without our knowledge.

There's no doubt, however, as to the hour record made by Linton day before yesterday, 34 miles, 1663 yards. This was made on an Orient, all right.

Friday in the Men's Furnishings Four items for the vast army who look regularly for these end-of-the-week announcements from the Men's Furnishings Store:—

First—About 100 dozen ties—puffs, tecks, Ascots, imperials, four-in-hands. Stylish colorings and combinations. There's not a scarf in the lot worth less than 50c., others were $1. Some $1.50. From this collection of elegant neckwear you take your choice to-day at 25c.

Second—Negligee shirts of flannel and percale. A rare chance for the large men, but not for them exclusively. All sizes up to 20 in. neck-band. The fancy flannel shirts are to be worn with white collars. Some of the percales have two detachable collars. There are shirts in this gathering that are good 75c. values, and plenty more that were moderately priced up to $1.25. Pick them out at 50c. each.

Third—Bathing Suits. Full regular made, many with wool and silk stripes, all the product of one of the best known manufacturers—a popular style-maker. Sizes 36 to 46. Values $3.75, $5 and $5.50. Price $2.50.

Fourth—225 dozen pairs of cuffs, both link and straight. Good-looking, well-wearing, quick-selling cuffs, that should be double the price,—12½c. pair.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Golf Capes and Women's Jackets The picturesque golf cape in every style and coloring, including some effects unique and characteristic. Light or dark, long or short, medium weight or heavy. Fringed hooded, stitched, plaid or plain—every correct mode in which golf capes are made. All of rich double-faced cheviot. And jackets for Fall, black or colored, in an all-embracing assortment. Jackets at *half prices;* many imported. Index:

Golf Capes, $5.50, $6.75, $7.50, $9, $12, $13.50.
Jackets, $7.50, were up to $15; $10, were up to $20; $15, were up to $30; $20, were up to $40; $25, were up to $50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes on the Fifth Floor In the fifth floor store shoes that keep underbidding their predecessors. For women and boys this time. Good-looking, soft, flexible shoes for women, and sturdy, comfortable, shapely shoes to stand the boyish onslaught. Prices just as you have learned to expect them:

Boys' Titan-calf, laced shoes, firm, and fine leather; solid oak leather soles; full toes with tips. Sizes 9 to 13½, spring heels; 13 to 2, with heels. All $1.25 a pair. Sizes 2½ to 5½, with heels. $1.50.

And a lot of regular lines of children's black shoes, mostly narrow widths; usually $1.50 and $2; sizes 8½ to 10½, 75c.; 11 to 2, **$1 a Pair**

Women's dark brown kidskin laced boots; considered extra value at $2.50; now **$1.40 a Pair**

Men's Striped Flannel Suits The most fashionable, as well as the most comfortable warm-weather clothing. Might add, also, that these suits have been the most popular. A surprisingly large number of these coat-and-trouser suits have been taken away by men who know good style. Six kinds are shown here, at $8.50 to $15. Those prices are at least a third less than those asked by custom tailors generally.

Men's Bicycle Clothing There are linen trousers at $1, though $2 was their former low price. And suits of linen at $2, for which you'd readily pay double. The latter have trousers in "riding breeches" style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dining-room and Bedroom Chairs And Summer Furniture The news of to-day from the August sale of fine furniture relates of "Odd Lots." Considering the immensity of this collection of high-grade goods, the announcement of broken lines coming so soon tells its own story of the selling that has marked the past fifteen days. These chairs, in some styles, are still in fairly good supply. Most of them are only one of a kind, but there's over a hundred styles. There are chairs in the lot at $1.75 that sell regularly at $3.50. The highest priced are $10 each, but $14 is what you will pay for equals when these are gone.

Veranda Furniture

Out of 12,000 pieces there remain a scant 200. Porch settees, comfort and small rocking chairs, and heavy substantial arm chairs. Some of these pieces are now 50c.; 75c. would be cheap for them. Others at 65c., $1.25, $1.75, $2 and $2.75, instead of $1 to $4.

Silk Remnants, Reductions Reduced The recent August silk sale, an offering of beautiful Spring and Summer silks at half and two-thirds values, went by like a comet. It leaves a brilliant trail of remnants in its wake. All short ends, all exquisite, every kind of silk, for many purposes. Prices now reduced, not from the original markings, but to *half and two-thirds of the reduced sale prices.*

Rotunda.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Some of these are 16c. sorts, some are 75c. sorts, most are 25c., 35c. and 50c. grades. They are marked 12½c. because the Belfast examiners say they are "seconds." We can't find the imperfections—see if you can.

Men's Bicycle Hosiery at Half Black Isle thread bicycle stockings, with feet. One word stamps them "fast black," the same word stamps them "best,"—Wanamaker's. Cuffs in effective black-and-colored designs, all at the acme of popularity. Were so at $1,

50c. To-day

Broadway.

Boys' Early Fall Clothing There are two new styles of suits now ready for the 8 to 16 year boys. The wearing-time is not far off. The buying-time is right now. These prices will explain:—

$3.50—Double-breasted jacket and knee trouser suits of all-wool, attractive materials; they have double warp linings, double seats and knees, double silk-stitched seams, and buttons sewed on to stay. A good $5 quality.

$5—Norfolk jacket suits; fine domestic and imported goods. They are stylish suits, will wear satisfactorily, and were rightly priced at $8.50 and $10 a suit.

Boys' Bicycle Suits and Washable Trousers Of the former there's a lot, comprising sizes 7 to 13 years, of fancy cheviot suits. All good styles, and fair $7 to $11 values. Now $5. Just a few 18 and 19 year sizes at same price.

1,000 Washable Knee Trousers, 3 to 16 year sizes, 25c. They were moderate enough at 35c. and 50c.

Soap Dishes and Perfumery A refreshing bit of news. About dainty soap dishes in heavy plate, with ornamental filagree drain. And about Queen Mary, the ideal collection of perfumes, and other collections almost as delightful and rare. About small prices, too.

Pretty soap dishes, 50c. each.
QUEEN MARY
Toilet Waters: Violet and Eau de Cologne, 5c. oz. Triple extracts, all odors, 25c. and 45c. a bottle.
Triple Extracts sold by the ounce: Violet, Crab Apple, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, White Rose, Lilac, Opopanax, 25c. oz. We furnish bottles.
PINAUD'S
Triple Extracts by the ounce: Pearl, d'Espagne, Violet, White Rose, White Heliotrope, Wood Violet, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, 29c. oz. Quintessence of Carnation Pink, 50c. oz.

Main Aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

TEN REGIMENTS MORE CALLED FOR

The President Orders Additional Troops for Otis.

TO QUELL THE INSURRECTION

Enlisting and Equipping to Proceed Without Delay.

Secretary Root Says Further Calls Will Be Made If Necessary—Officers of the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—An order was issued to-day directing that ten additional regiments of infantry volunteers be organized for service in the Philippines. The regiments will be numbered from Thirty-eight to Forty-seven, and will be organized at the following places, in the order named: Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; South Framingham, Mass., and Camp Meade, Penn.

"The policy of the War Department," said Secretary Root, to-day, "is to furnish Gen. Otis with all the troops and supplies that he can use and which are necessary to wind up the insurrection in the Philippines in the shortest possible time."

DEPARTMENTS ARE ACTIVE.

The Secretary was speaking of the ten regiments which were called out by order of the President. He said that no delay would be allowed in enlisting, equipping, and supplying the new regiments, or in transporting them, as well as the other regiments already organized, to the Philippines as soon as they were needed for active operations. If the present number of transports is insufficient, more will be procured. The men already enlisted for the Philippines service will be sent at once, and the new regiments will be forwarded as fast as they are organized and needed.

While there has been some suggestion that the new regiments will be used as a reserve force, it may be stated positively that these regiments, as well as more, if they can be used, will be sent to reinforce Gen. Otis.

Secretary Root sent a copy of the order of to-day to the various departments of the army, and they at once began preparations for supplying the new organizations. Within half an hour the Ordnance Bureau had sent orders to the different arsenals directing that complete outfits of arms and ordnance supplies for each regiment be sent to the rendezvous where they are to be organized. The Quartermaster's Department gave orders for supplying tents, clothing, and other equipments furnished by that department, while the Commissary Department ordered a sufficient supply of rations to be on hand to feed the troops as fast as they arrive. The Medical Department was also directed to see that supplies were sent.

The regiments will be recruited with the same care as was exercised in enlisting the first ten regiments. The districts which were not very thoroughly covered in recruiting for the first regiments will be visited by the officers in the new organizations. It is the intention of the department to have the regiments give more attention to firing than any other feature of the drill. The men will be armed, as are the regular infantry regiments, with the magazine army rifle.

OFFICERS MUST BE EFFICIENT.

The selection of the Majors and company officers for the regiments is now occupying the attention of the Secretary, and the men are being chosen from among the volunteers who were called out in the Spanish war. The officers will be chosen as equably as possible from the different States, but the efficiency records of the men will govern to a great extent in their selection.

It appears from the orders that the new regiments are to be mainly recruited in New England and the Middle and Central Western States. Kansas and Pennsylvania have apparently been selected as the best field for recruits. It is said that no special effort is to be made to secure recruits in the Southern States. This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in that quarter for recruits for the ten volunteer regiments just organized. The only places where difficulty was experienced in securing men was in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, the Gulf States, and the two Northwestern Pacific States.

VOLUNTEER QUOTA ALMOST FULL.

To-day's action will add 13,090 men to the enlisted strength of the army and increases the strength of the army to 95,045 men. The total number of volunteers called into service is 30,170 men, being only 4,893 men short of the total authorized volunteer establishment of 35,000. It is stated at the department that the number of volunteers already called into service is regarded as amply sufficient to meet all possible needs of the army, and that there is no possibility that the remaining 4,893 volunteers will be called for.

Yesterday's recruiting for the volunteer army amounted to 289 men, making the total to date 14,122, or 1,032 in excess of the number required to complete the ten regiments organized under the orders of July 5. All of these regiments have secured their full quota except the Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Ga.; the Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks. These three regiments will be filled by the use of the overflow from the more successful regiments. The remainder of the excess will be used in filling the volunteer regiments being slowly organized in the Philippines, which are about 1,800 men short.

TO COMMAND NEW REGIMENTS.

The Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the new regiments are announced as follows:

Colonels—Thirty-eighth, George S. Anderson, Major Sixth Cavalry; Thirty-ninth, R. L. Bullard, Captain, Subsistence Department; Fortieth, E. A. Godwin, Captain Eighth Cavalry; Forty-first, E. T. C. Richmond, Captain Second Artillery; Forty-second, J. M. Thompson, Major Twenty-fourth Infantry; Forty-third, Arthur Murray, Captain First Artillery; Forty-fourth, E. J. McClernand, Captain Second Cavalry; Forty-fifth, J. H. Dorst, Captain Fourth Cavalry; Forty-sixth, W. S. Schuyler, Captain Fifth Cavalry; Forty-seventh Walter Howe, Captain Fourth Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonels—E. B. Pratt, Captain Twenty-third Infantry; C. J. Crane, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; — Byrne, Captain Sixth Infantry; J. S. Mallory, Captain Second Infantry; E. H. Crowder, Major, Judge Advocate; James Parker, Captain Fourth Cavalry; Francis Michler, Captain Fifth Cavalry; W. E. Wilder, Captain Fourth Cavalry; J. H. Beacom, Captain Sixth Infantry; John Bigelow, Jr., Captain Tenth Cavalry.

The new regiments will be organized under the general instructions issued at the time the first ten regiments were called out. In the list of Lieutenant Colonels announced it is not known whether Bernard A. or Charles Byrne is intended. Both are Captains in the Sixth Infantry. Gen. Otis has been cabled for the full name, as the officer was designated by him.

THE OFFICERS' RECORDS.

The records of the men who have been appointed Colonels of the volunteer regiments authorized to-day follow:

Edward A. Godwin was born in and appointed from West Virginia, and is a graduate of the Military Academy. He has served continually with his regiment since 1870 in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and South Dakota.

Ephraim T. C. Richmond was born in and appointed from Maryland to the Military Academy; has served at various posts on the Atlantic seaboard and at several stations on the Pacific Coast; was on duty in Alaska in 1868 and 1869, and again in 1871 and 1872; has also served two details on college duty; is a graduate of the Artillery School.

J. Milton Thompson was born in and appointed from New Hampshire; served as a private in New Hampshire Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain of colored troops from Nov. 7, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1866. He has been with his command in the Western and Southwestern States and Territories since 1867; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service at James Island, S. C.

Arthur Murray was born in and appointed to the Military Academy from Missouri; has served at some of the principal posts on the Atlantic Coast and at the Presidio of San Francisco, on the Pacific Coast. He has been on duty at the Military Academy for five years, and was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri from 1887 to 1891; was the honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1889, and is the author of a "Manual for Courts-Martial."

Walter S. Schuyler was born in New York and appointed to the Military Academy from that State. He has been on duty with his regiment in the West and Southwest since graduation, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook for about six years; has also been detailed on college duty and at the World's Fair in 1893. He has been brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain for gallantry in actions against Indians.

Edward J. McClernand was born in and entered West Point from Illinois. He has been stationed with his regiment in Montana, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Kansas; has served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gibbon from 1885 to 1890, and was on duty at the World's Fair in 1893. He has been honorably mentioned for gallantry and conspicuous services in letters and orders by Gen. Miles in 1878 and 1879; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in pursuit of Indians and action against them in Bear Paw Mountains, Montana, and was awarded a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against the Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw Mountains. He was Adjutant General for Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

Joseph H. Dorst was born in Kentucky and appointed to the Military Academy from Indiana, and was on Gen. Wheeler's staff during the Santiago campaign. He had command of the Gussie expedition, which tried to land arms on the Cuban Coast.

George S. Anderson was born in and appointed to West Point from New Jersey. He has been on duty with his regiment principally in the Western and Southwestern States. He was also on duty in charge of the Yellowstone National Park from 1891 to 1897. He was the first cavalry officer to teach his troopers to throw their horses and fire over them.

Robert L. Bullard was born in and appointed from Alabama. Since graduation from West Point he has been on duty with his regiments in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. He served as Military Instructor for a time in the North Georgia Agricultural College.

Walter Howe was born in Indiana and appointed from New Mexico. He has served continuously with his regiment since graduation, with the exception of three years' college duty at Cornell College, Iowa, the officials of which recommend him very highly for his excellent work, and three years at the State College, Centre, Penn. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1873.

The records of the newly appointed Lieutenant Colonels follow:

Edward B. Pratt was born in Virginia and appointed from Michigan. He has served with his regiment since 1873. He was appointed Captain of the Twenty-third Infantry in 1891.

Charles J. Crane was born in Mississippi and appointed from Texas. He became Captain of the Ninth United States Colored Volunteers June 15, 1898, and was appointed Captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry July 4, 1892.

John S. Mallory was born in and appointed from Virginia. He was appointed Captain of the Second Infantry Dec. 3, 1897.

Enoch H. Crowder was born in and appointed from Missouri. He has been Second and First Lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry. He was made Judge Advocate Jan. 11, 1895. He served four years at Omaha under Gen. Coppinger.

James Parker was born in and appointed from New Jersey. He become Captain of the Fourth Cavalry Oct. 2, 1888. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he gave up his position as Instructor of Tactics at West Point to become Major of the Twelfth Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers Oct. 1, 1898.

Francis Michler was born in New York, and appointed from Pennsylvania. He has served with the Fifth Cavalry since 1870, and was appointed its Captain May 23, 1888. He became Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers May 17, 1898.

Wilber E. Wilder was born in and appointed from Michigan. He has served with the Fourth Cavalry since 1877. He was appointed its Captain Feb. 25, 1891. On May 6, 1898, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, and was honorably discharged Oct. 27, 1898.

John H. Beacom was born in and appointed from Ohio. He has served in the Eighteenth, Third, and Sixth Infantry. He was appointed Captain April 26, 1898.

John Bigelow, Jr., was born in and appointed from New York. He has served in the Tenth Cavalry since 1873. He was made Captain April 15, 1893. He is a son of John Bigelow, and served under Gen. Miles in the campaign against Geronimo.

FILIPINOS ATTACK ANGELES.

Eight Hundred Insurgents Driven into the Mountains by the Twelfth Regiment—The American Loss.

MANILA, Aug. 17, 6:15 P. M.—Eight hundred insurgents attacked Angeles this morning, but the Twelfth Regiment drove them into the mountains. Three ditched locomotives were captured. None of the American troops was injured. The insurgent loss is not known.

The reporter of The Manila Times, killed yesterday during the fight at Angeles, was C. T. Spencer of Kentucky.

MORE SUPPLIES FOR MANILA.

Two Transports with Medicines and Nurses to Sail Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The hospital ship Relief, belonging to the Medical Department of the army, will sail for Manila about the 26th of this month with a full load of medical supplies and twenty female nurses. The hospital ship Missouri, which is now being refitted in New York, will sail about the end of this month, by way of Suez, for Manila. She also will carry a big cargo of medical supplies, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, numbering 150 men.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that medical officers in the Philippines and the hospitals at Manila now have the greatest abundance of medicines and supplies on hand.

The two hospital ships will continue in service and bring back to New York and San Francisco men whose condition necessitates their removal to another climate.

CAPT. P. B. STRONG RETURNS.

Arrives with the Colorado Regiment on the Transport Warren.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The First Colorado Regiment Volunteers, which came back yesterday from the campaign in the Philippines, returns with 46 officers and 924 men, about 250 less than the number who sailed from San Francisco last year. Just before the regiment departed from Manila thirty-five of the First Colorado enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers which was formed in the Philippines. Two deaths occurred after the Warren left.

In addition to the Colorado regiment, the Warren also brought from the Philippines 119 discharged soldiers, comprising fifty from the Sixth Artillery, Light Battery; fifty from the Engineer Corps, and twenty-nine stewards and nurses from the various hospital corps. About forty of the men on board are suffering from dysentery.

Among those returning on the Warren are former Major Young of the Utah Battery, now one of the Associate Chief Justices of the Philippines, and Capt. P. B. Strong, who was on Gen. MacArthur's staff, and who is a son of ex-Mayor Strong of New York. His father and brother came here to meet him.

The men appear to be in fine form and good spirits, their appearance indicating a better state of health than any of the regiments previously returned, with the exception of the Pennsylvania boys.

Changes in the Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following changes and assignments to duty on the Asiatic Squadron were announced to-day:

Assignments.—Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany to naval station at Cavite; Assistant Paymaster J. R. Sanford to duty as Paymaster of Marine Battalion; Assistant Surgeon T. H. Lippitt to the Baltimore; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong to the Oregon; Lieut. G. H. Matthews to the Montgomery.

Changes.—Assistant Surgeon D. C. Beebe from the Monadnock to the Bennington; Capt. J. McGowan from the Monterey to command of the Monadnock; Ensign J. H. Holden from the Oregon to the naval station at Cavite; Commander B. H. C. Lenize from the Monadnock to command of the Monterey; Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson from the Baltimore to the Castine.

The following naval officers on the Asiatic station have been ordered home: Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler, Surgeon J. D. Wilson, and Surgeon L. W. Atlee.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY

Committee on Plan and Scope Arranges the Details.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

Estimates Exceed the Appropriation, but These Will Be Pruned—Where the Admiral Will Stay.

The reception to Admiral Dewey began yesterday to assume definite form when the Committee on Plan and Scope considered the allotment of funds to the various sub-committees charged with the details of the celebration. Although these sub-committees have been working independently of each other, the total of their estimates was only $38,500 above the appropriation of $150,000 made by the Municipal Government. This discrepancy will be rectified by a special committee which was appointed to prune the estimates down so that they will come within the appropriation. Altogether the results of the meeting were such as to meet the approval of the committee, and the celebration many now be said to be well under way, although none of the details is complete.

At the opening of the meeting Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman, read this cable message, which he had received from Admiral Dewey:

Leghorn, Aug. 14.
Gen Butterfield: Letter of Aug. 1 received. Will reach the lower bay without fail Friday, Sept. 29. Ready for parade on Saturday morning.
DEWEY.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations, reported that provisions had been made for quartering 35,000 visiting troops. He thought that the $20,000 which had already been set aside for feeding the troops of other States would not be enough, as the caterers demanded 50 cents a meal. He asked for an additional $10,000. He could give no idea of the number of troops from other States who would attend, so no action was taken on Gen. Roe's request.

For decorating the city, according to the plans of the Society of Mural Painters, Gen. Roe asked for $35,000. This included the decorating of fifty stands in cross streets, which are not contemplated by the Committee on Stands, and the draping of the other stands. Inasmuch as the Committee on Stands had included in its estimate the decorations of these structures, Gen. Roe's estimate was reduced to $20,000. The arch, he said, would cost $26,500, and this amount was agreed to.

FOR THE WATER PARADE.

Gen. Howard Carroll, for the Committee on Shipping, Harbor Decoration, and Water Parade, asked for $21,000. The committee had decided to charter six steamboats, one from each of the principal lines represented in the harbor, at a cost of $15,000. One of these boats is to be used by the Mayor, one by the Governors and officers of States, one by the General Committee, one by the Municipal Assembly, one by the heads of city departments, and another is to be used for other guests of the city and visiting members of the press. In addition, the committee recommended that two floats, decorated, respectively, with "staff" figures of Victory and Peace, and carrying singing societies, be provided at an expense of $5,000, and that twelve tugs be engaged to police the Harbor, at a cost of $1,000.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer objected to the charge of $2,500 each for steamboats, saying that it was exorbitant.

Gen. Carroll, in reply, said, "One has to go on his knees to get a boat at such a time. Prices are up."

"Well, they only cost $1,000 at other celebrations," Mr. Guggenheimer replied, "and I don't see why we should pay so much when the Starin Company will furnish them at $1,000."

"I'll do my best to get them cheaper," Gen. Carroll said, "and if I can't I'll use my influence with my father-in-law, Mr. Starin, to see if he will not furnish all the boats at $1,000, only I believe we ought to give every one of the companies an equal chance."

The Committee on Fireworks and Music, of which Lewis Nixon is Chairman, asked for $43,000. Mr. Nixon said that the nine displays contemplated by the committee would cost either $19,000 or $29,000. In his estimate he had taken the former figure. He wanted $500 for a red-fire display along the coast from Rockaway to Long Branch on the night the Olympia comes in, and $5,000 for the electric illumination of the City Halls in Manhattan and Brooklyn. In addition, he asked for $1,500 for the illumination of Grant's Tomb and $5,000 for the decoration of the Brooklyn Bridge, according to the plan devised by Chief Engineer Martin of that structure. This plan provides for displaying on the bridge in incandescent lights the words "Welcome, Dewey!" in letters thirty-six feet long, extending over 300 feet in length.

The music, according to the committee, will cost $2,000.

The Committee on Badges and Printing, of which Park Commissioner George C. Clausen is Chairman, asked for $3,500, of which $1,000 is for invitations and the balance for badges. The latter have already been contracted for.

ERECTION OF STANDS.

John P. Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Stands, reported that his committee had decided to erect five stands, with a seating capacity of 20,000, at a cost of $30,000. This includes the decoration of the stands.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, for the Committee on Refreshments, said that the money needed could not be stated in exact figures until it was known how many persons would be accommodated on the six steamboats. He thought that $15,000 would go a good way. This would include the breakfast aboard the Claremont, to which 350 persons will be invited, and a smoker for the Olympia's crew.

The total of the estimates amounted to $188,500, and on the suggestion of the Acting Mayor the Controller, Gen. Carroll, and Mr. Nixon were named as a committee to confer with the Chairmen of the sub-committees in regard to a horizontal reduction in the amounts asked for.

Controller Coler raised a small storm by offering a resolution providing that in cases where expenditures exceed $250, no contract shall be made, except after competitive bids have been received from at least three reputable firms.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer resented this resolution, which he said "was a reflection on the members of the committee," and Maurice F. Holahan observed that "if it is passed it will prevent us getting the best kind of work."

"It will also prevent the playing of favorites," Mr. Coler retorted.

"This isn't a favorite-playing committee," Mr. Guggenheimer rejoined. "The Controller mistakes the committee."

Before the resolution was put to a vote, Gen. Butterfield moved the approval of these contracts: For triumphal arch, $26,500; for loving cup of gold, $5,000; for badges, $2,500; for miscellaneous expenses, $1,000. The resolution, amended so as to allow the letting of contracts, "when not impracticable," was then adopted.

A letter from the management of the Waldorf-Astoria, offering the committee, free of expense, the apartments of George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the hotel, for the use of Admiral Dewey and his staff, was then read. Mr. Holahan was in the act of moving the acceptance of the offer, when Gen. Butterfield remarked that he had received a letter saying that Admiral Dewey had already accepted the courtesies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ADMIRAL'S QUARTERS.

"Admiral Dewey is at the disposal of this committee," Mr. Holahan broke in, "and I believe we should signify our acceptance of this most gracious offer."

The offer was then formally accepted, Mr. Holahan remarking that the Admiral could go where he chose.

Considerable discussion was caused by a resolution offered by Controller Coler providing for a three-day celebration, so that a civic parade could be held on the day between the dates of the naval parade and the military parade, and charging the Land Parade Committee with arranging all the details.

Mr. Coler said that he felt that inasmuch as one day was to be given to the army and one to the navy, a third day should be provided for the citizens of New York to show their regard for Admiral Dewey. Mr. Holahan agreed with this plan, but Gen. Butterfield discountenanced it, saying that the celebration would be extended too far, and that public interest in it might flag.

Gen. Carroll objected that there would not be time, as the Admiral would arrive on Friday, the water parade would occupy Saturday, and the land parade take place on Monday. As the yacht race for the America's Cup would take place on Tuesday, he thought that no date could be found for the civic demonstration, unless Sunday was designated for it. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

Gen. Butterfield, Mayor Van Wyck, and John H. Starin were appointed as a committee to wait on President McKinley and find out his pleasure in regard to the details of his entertainment during the celebration. This committee will call on the President to-morrow.

THE OLYMPIA'S MOVEMENTS.

NICE, France, Aug. 17.—It is announced that the United States cruiser Olympia, now at Leghorn, will arrive at Ville-France, two miles east of here, Aug. 22.

DEWEY TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Dewey Testimonial Fund is now ready to receive subscriptions. After much hard work in digging channels through which popular enthusiasm may flow, Col. Abraham Gruber, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his associates are confident that the testimonial will prove a success and popular with everybody. The Dewey Home Fund is the way most people put it, and subscriptions to it may be sent to George H. Shotwell, Assistant Secretary, 585 Broadway, and checks made payable to the order of Edward C. Schaefer, Treasurer.

SONS OF VERMONT TO HONOR DEWEY

In All Parts of the Union They Are Subscribing for a Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Sons of Vermont residing in this city are called upon to contribute $1,500 toward the erection of a statue of Admiral George Dewey, to be placed on the porch of the Vermont State House at Montpelier.

The Society of Sons of Vermont, formed to raise $10,000 to $15,000 for this statue, has sent out a circular appealing to all the sons of Dewey's home State residing outside of Vermont to make up the sum necessary.

A local committee has been organized, including prominent sons of Vermont residing in this city. Similar organizations have been formed in many Western and Eastern States, and the work of raising subscriptions has been begun.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

Clothing and Medical Supplies to be Shipped To-day—Additions to the Relief Funds.

The Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association will send by the steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, which will sail to-day for Ponce, 2,184 pairs of men's trousers, 3,936 men's undershirts, 4,608 women's vests, and 3,360 women's cotton dresses, making a total of 14,088 pieces. The committee will also ship 1,200 ounces of quinine, made up into 174,000 tablets of three grains each. It will also send 300 pairs of men's trousers, seven coats, and thirty-six waistcoats, suitable for wear in tropical climates, donated by C. Kenyon & Co. of Brooklyn, and ten ounces of antipyrine donated by H. A. Metz, President of the Victor Koechl Company. Part of the goods to be shipped were purchased out of the fund in the hands of the committee, and part out of the fund in the hands of H. B. Hollins & Co.

The following subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday: Vermilye & Co., $500. H A Batjer & Co., $100; Robert J. Mix, $5; Alfred Bamberger, $3; R. G. Dun & Co., $250; Frederick T. Adams, of P. T. Adams & Co., $100; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $1,000; "L. G.," $1; "K. F.," $3; George W. Hugo, $1.5; Arthur Santiago, $2; Robert A. Kinkele, $5; G. A. Vail, $25; Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., $50; Maitland, Coppel & Co., $250; previously acknowledged, $5,612; total, $7,916. The committee yesterday received an offer from the Upjohn Pill and Granule Company of this city to supply it with such drugs as might be needed, at cost..

The following letter was received by the committee yesterday from the Secretary of War:

I have asked Gen. Roy Stone to confer with you upon the following subject, namely: He says that well-to-do citizens of Puerto Rico, while without money, are willing to contribute large quantities of Puerto Rican coffee of the highest grade, provided it can be sold in the United States and turned into money. This might produce large additions to the relief fund and at the same time serve as a means of introducing Puerto Rican coffee. I hope that you will be able to arrange with Gen Stone for such proceeding—that is, the sale of a suitable quantity of Puerto Rican coffee for the benefit of the fund. It seems to me that this being advertised widely would lead to a ready market and have a very beneficial effect. If this can be done we will arrange for bringing back the coffee on our transports as they return from Puerto Rico.

Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss and Louis Stern of Stern Brothers were yesterday added to the committee. In response to the letter received from Mrs. Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society in San Juan, the committee yesterday cabled her, through H. B. Hollins & Co., $250, that firm having agreed to transmit the money without charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company sending the message without cost.

The Maritime Exchange Puerto Rico Relief Committee collected the following additional subscriptions yesterday: B. H. Howell, Scn & Co., $250; William A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank, $100; Charles P. Armstrong, $100; Hamburg-American Line, $100; J. Winant, $100; J. A. Pauli & Co., $50; Richard C. Veit, $50; P. Harmony's Nephew & Co., $50; Simmons Brothers, $50; Harvey & Outerbridge, $50; Rahtjen's American Composition Company, $50; W. H. Addoms, $25; Croton Water Company, $25; L. W. Beasley, $10; W. de la Motte, $1; James McDermott, $1. Previously reported, $4,040. Total, $5,052.

President Barrows of the New York Produce Exchange has appointed the following committee to act in conjunction with the Relief Committee of the Maritime Exchange: James R. Turner, Chairman; E. H. Dougherty, Russell E. Johnson, James S. Carney, William Knight, Lloyd B. Sanderson, William Loes, Walter Moore, C. P. Armstrong, Henry T. Knowlton, Frederick T. Rohl, and Ernest C. Bliss. The committee is authorized to collect funds and supplies and send them to the sufferers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $4 for the Puerto Rican sufferers. This sum has been turned over to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's fund, which received yesterday the following additional contributions: Lazard Freres, $1,000; George Ehret, $150; Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, $50; Charles F. Daly, $50; Joseph F. Sheahan, Church of the Magdalene, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., $25; Joseph Obermeyer, $25; Lewis S. Wolff, $50; Albert Albert, $2; S. S. Pielbach, $1; Martin J. Collier, collection at Branch Post Office, Station S, $1.25; cash, (through The Brooklyn Eagle,) $2; Edward Barnes, $1; Sympathizer, $1; Charles A. Hess, $25; India Wharf Brewing Company, by Louis B. Schram, general manager, $100; previously acknowledged, $4,317.41.

The National Bank of North America, as depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: Previously acknowledged, $9,645; Spencer, Guthrie & Steele, $250; Siegel-Cooper Company, $100; "W. F. S.," $5; Arnold, Constable & Co., $500; Clothiers' Association, $455; "X.," $8; P. P. Hurlbut, Willets Point, N. Y., $5; H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company, $25; American Whiting & Putty Manufacturing Company, $50; "A. H. A.," $10; Harry P. Huse and others, through The New York Sun, $10; W. W. Osgoodby, Rochester, N. Y., $5; William A. Stone, Harrisburg, Penn., $100; T. W. Markley, $50; through The Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $65; H. A. Batchelder, Panasofkee, Fla., $25; F. R. Hoffman, $25; Christian Church, Quaker Street, $15; "A Little Boy," New Brighton, S. I., $1; Mrs. M. Corey Keach, Brooklyn, $1; William G. Low, Brooklyn, $100; J. J. Given, $5; "W. A. S.," $50; J. H. Bloodgood, $50; R. W. Weston, New Haven, Conn., $10; Mrs. Edmund Titus, Scarsdale, N. Y., $25; George S. Perry, Cadiz, Ohio, $2; R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich., $100; J. H. Davis, Angelo, Wis., $2; W. A. Ford, Columbia, S. C., $5; cash, $1; N. W. Harris, $250; through Mayor of the City of New York, $1,007.25; total, $12,958.04.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has received contributions amounting to $300 for the sufferers.

Col. Jones, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at the Army Building, yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the Puerto Ricans: Edward J. Leary, Boston, four cases and three barrels of clothing; Daughters of the American Revolution, 200 pounds of rice; Levi, Blumenstiel & Co., 1,000 pounds of beans and 1,000 poun

VAN WYCK THEIR CHOICE

Ex-Justice's Friends Charge a Bryan-Croker Deal.

WILLETT TALKS OF INTRIGUE

Declares Bryan Shelves Free Silver in Return for the Tammany Chief's Anti-Expansion Views.

A number of Democrats from various States who favor the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck of New York for President began to gather in this city yesterday. To-day the conferences in the interest of the ex-Justice's candidacy, which were to have been held at Saratoga, will take place at the Hoffman House.

Joseph J. Willett of Anniston, Ala., who proposed Van Wyck's name at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration, and who since has been his most active and conspicuous advocate, was an early arrival. Mr. Willett registered at the Hoffman House, and soon afterward gave out an interview in which he charged a deal between Richard Croker and W. J. Bryan, and set forth the reasons for the belief of Judge Van Wyck's friends that he is the strongest candidate the party can pick.

Mr. Willett is by general consent accepted as the leader and spokesman of the Van Wyck movement. He is earnest and enthusiastic, and, however lightly the boom for the New Yorker may be regarded in some quarters, his interest in it is apparently entirely serious.

Other Democrats from outside the State who are here to participate in the conferences are W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Fleming G. Du Bignon of Savannah, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia; Gen. W. H. Jackson of Nashville, owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm; Major Henry Ames of St. Louis; Capt. C. A. Johnstone and Col. Charles Dudley of Mississippi; G. H. Wilson and A. G. Well, representing the commercial travelers; ex-Congressman William E. English of Indiana; D. B. Hamilton, a capitalist of Rome, Ga.; C. R. Woods, a cotton merchant of Savannah, and M. B. Welborn, a banker of Anniston, Ala.

SUPPORTERS OF VAN WYCK.

Mr. Willett said that he found some fifty letters and telegrams awaiting him here. Some of these were from business men of this city, he said. Others were from the South. All offered support for Judge Van Wyck's candidacy.

Mr. Willett was asked what effect Richard Croker's declaration for Bryan and Mr. Bryan's apparent retirement of silver as the leading issue would have on the movement to nominate Van Wyck.

"This is not a Tammany movement," he said. "We are for Van Wyck because he is a clean man, a strong man, and a broad man. There is nothing narrow or sectional about him. He was born in the South, he was educated in New England, he lives in New York. As to Tammany's not being for him, it is a historic fact that Tammany has not picked the winner in a Presidential campaign in twenty-five years. The fact that Tammany does not indorse Judge Van Wyck would help him outside of New York. The people of the South never have taken much stock in Tammany, and the organization has generally opposed the candidates the South favored.

"Mr. Bryan, I understand, has been negotiating with Richard Croker since early last May. Oliver H. P. Belmont first conducted these negotiations.

BRYAN-CROKER COMBINATION.

"I was here early in May last, when I met one of Mr. Bryan's most trusted friends at the Waldorf one night and had a little side conversation with him. He told me—not in confidence, however—that Mr. Bryan had written a letter to him for the purpose of having it shown to Mr. Belmont. In this letter Mr. Bryan stated what he was willing to do, and that practically is what he has just done in his Iowa speech—that is, to subordinate the silver issue. In return for this he expected the support of Mr. Croker, and that Mr. Croker would alter his views on the question of expansion to conform to those of Mr. Bryan. The information in this letter was to be sent to Mr. Croker, who had just sailed for England.

"At the same time, the Committee of One Hundred of the Dollar Dinner, through Mr. Guffey, Mr. Bryan's official representative in this city, was, I am informed, to make a combination with Mr. John C. Sheehan. It was at this time that Mr. Sheehan declared war upon Mr. Croker. Belmont prevented the Committee of One Hundred from adding Mr. Sheehan to their forces, and postponed any action until Mr. Croker could be heard from.

"This influence of Mr. Sheehan's, as well as that of Charles W. Dayton, had been solicited to join the Bryan forces with Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, the general manager of the movement in the State. The opposition was to have been made when the Democratic committee met in St. Louis at the time of the anti-trust dinner, on the 20th of last May.

MR. CROKER ACCEPTS.

"Just before that word was received by Mr. Belmont from Mr. Croker, so I am informed, and conveyed to Mr. Bryan, that the Tammany Chieftain was willing to accept Mr. Bryan's principles, and that he would declare himself on his return from Europe. In the meantime, through Norman E. Mack and Mr. Belmont, Mr. Bryan was to cut loose all connections with Sheehan. Thinking that everything was fixed, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri visited this city and solicited Judge Augustus Van Wyck to attend the anti-trust dinner, which he declined to do.

"When I came into possession of these facts, a number of warm admirers of Judge Van Wyck met in the Lawyers' Club of this city, and we decided that, if this condition proved to be true, we were to declare ourselves in favor of the great New York Democrat who is beloved all over the South.

"There was already a very strong feeling throughout the South against Mr. Bryan because it was reported and believed by many that he had refused to vote for the late Speaker Crisp in the Democratic caucus on the ground that the Georgia statesman had been an ex-Confederate officer.

"Judge Van Wyck, in my opinion, will receive the solid support of at least five Southern States in the next National Convention. The Southern people will not support a man who has already dropped the silver issue and is now intriguing with Richard Croker to deliver a blow at Augustus Van Wyck, who is one of the most popular men in the South, and who is looked upon as a Southern man. He was born there and educated there, and we have watched his career with affectionate interest.

"Altgeld's recent interview favoring the side-tracking of silver was a part of this scheme between Bryan and Croker. It was to serve as a kind of breakwater to prepare the country for Mr. Bryan's Des Moines speech abandoning silver.

"It was fear of Augustus Van Wyck that forced Bryan to negotiate with Croker. Early in May the commercial travelers began circulating Van Wyck's anti-trust speech all over the country, and they are continuing to do so. The commercial travelers seem to have adopted Van Wyck as their favorite. Several of the leading commercial travelers all over the South have already called on me and assured me of the deep interest the commercial travelers had in the cause of Van Wyck.

"A great many of the Bryan leaders in the South candidly admit in private that there is no earthly chance of his election if he is nominated. When asked why they still support him, they reply with a wink that the masses of the people will not find it out, and will not believe it until after the election in 1900, and that in the meantime all the State, county, and municipal officers in 1897 and 1898 depend upon 'standing in' with the Bryan organization. I cannot believe a cause as weak as that will stand the strain of ten months' discussion and argument."

MR. HARRITY TALKS.

William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, formerly Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. Conversing with a representative of THE TIMES, he said:

"I am on my way to Saratoga. I have been in hopes that the conservative element in the Democratic Party could get together and name an acceptable candidate for the Presidency."

"Do you mean some one other than William Jennings Bryan?" the reporter asked.

"I did not say that," replied Mr. Harrity, "and I guess I will say no more. Beautiful weather, isn't it?" And Mr. Harrity walked away.

"I am not prepared to make any statement relative to the Presidential outlook," said Fleming G. Du Bignon, Chairman of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, to a reporter for THE TIMES.

"I have attended no conferences. I shall be in New York again in a few days and then I shall be glad to meet you and express my views if you want them."

Mr. Willett and ex-Justice Van Wyck dined together by appointment last evening at the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn.

It was said at the Hoffman House last night that some sort of organization for furthering the Van Wyck movement probably will result from Mr. Willett's talks with the various Democrats whom he meets here. There will be no formal meeting, it is said; simply a series of conferences.

GEN. STEWART ON BRYAN.

Calls Him the Only Possible Candidate —Mr. McKinley's Prospects.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada dropped into the Hoffman House yesterday while a dozen Democrats were standing around talking of the Van Wyck Presidential boom.

"There is no use talking about anybody but Bryan," said Senator Stewart. "He is the only possible candidate.

"The campaign of 1900 all depends on what happens at Manila. There must be positive and signal successes there during the next dry season, or the Administration is doomed. Without such successes, McKinley won't even get a renomination."

Senator Stewart said that the trouble with President McKinley was that he got all his reports from the Philippines through official sources, and the officials were all interested in making them rose colored. Otherwise, the Senator thought, the President long ago would have seen the wisdom of a change of commanders there.

Citizens' Union Branch Organized.

The organization of a branch of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-third Assembly District was perfected at a meeting held last night at 2,044 Amsterdam Avenue, when permanent officers were elected as follows: President—J. T. Newcomb; Secretary—E. M. Caffall; Treasurer—Benjamin F. Hamilton. A resolution was adopted declaring that the meeting favored "the fullest conference and consultation in the selection of candidates this year with all persons and organizations in the district seeking better municipal government in the municipality."

Hudson Boulevard Engineer Out.

Judge Lippincott of the Supreme Court yesterday made an order at Jersey City abolishing the position of Chief Engineer Harrison of the Hudson Boulevard. It is understood that the order was made to prevent the freeholders from entering upon the construction of what is called a westerly loop of the boulevard, to run to Harrison, which cannot now be done until new legislation is obtained authorizing the appointment of an engineer to supervise the work. Mr. Harrison had held the position for ten years, the salary being $4,000 a year.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Visits Canada—Inspects Site of the Buffalo Exposition—To Hurry Up State Action on It.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt covered much territory in and around Buffalo and Niagara Falls to-day, and was greeted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm.

At 9 o'clock this morning, in company with Superintendent Welch and Commissioner Porter, he visited all points of interest in and about the State Reservation at the Falls. Then the party, which comprised the Governor, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roberts, wife of the President of the Erie Railroad; Miss Roberts, and the officials of the International Traction Company, took a special trolley car and made a trip around the International belt line, crossing the bridge to the Canadian side of the river, riding down the Canadian side as far as Queenston, and then crossing again to the American side and back to the Falls over the Gorge Road.

At 2 o'clock the special car was again called into requisition and the party started for Buffalo. When passing through Tonawanda the Governor's attention was called to a banner reading, "Col. Roosevelt—Governor now, President next." Arriving at the outskirts of the city, the car was switched and a stop was made at the site of the proposed Pan-American Exposition. Here the Governor was welcomed by Mayor Diehl, Secretary Fleming, J. N. Scatcherd, and others of the Pan-American Executive Committee.

The Governor's attention was called to the fact that the State appropriation of $300,000 was not available until the subscribers of the Pan-American fund had paid in $800,000, and it was pointed out that this might result in the State Building being behind. The officials of the Exposition Company said that they would willingly advance the money to the State in order to facilitate work on the State Building, to be repaid later. The Governor approved of this plan, and agreed to call a meeting of the State Commissioners at once in order to have the plans advanced. The Governor also promised to be present when the first sod was turned.

After leaving the exposition grounds the Governor drove to Fort Porter, where a short stop was made. Then the special car was again called into use, and the party returned to the Falls. This evening the Governor held a reception at the International Hotel, shaking hands with over a thousand people.

At 7 o'clock to-morrow morning the Governor leaves for Silver Lake, where he speaks in the afternoon. Friday night will be spent at Lakewood, and on Saturday the Governor is to speak at Chautauqua.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

Republican Politicians Not Inclined to Speculate on the Suggestion.

Republican politicians of prominence here were generally loath yesterday to discuss the prediction made by Col. Dick, Senator Hanna's manager in Ohio, that Gov. Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee for President in 1904.

In a dispatch from Columbus, Col. Dick was quoted as saying: "I think Gov. Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for President in 1904. A friend of mine who traveled through the West tells me that west of the Mississippi no man is more popular than Roosevelt, excepting the President."

When this was shown to Senator Depew, he said: "I think it is highly probable."

When Senator Platt's attention was invited to it he said: "I am not prepared to speculate about the campaign of 1904."

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was equally unwilling to grow enthusiatic over the suggestion. "It is too far off," he said.

VICE PRESIDENCY IN 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt Says He Will Not Be a Candidate.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—The News says:

"Recently a statement was published that Roosevelt would be McKinley's running mate next Fall. The Governor was shown this statement. According to his usual custom he asked not to be quoted directly in the matter, but he made it so emphatic in his talk with close friends that no one who heard him talk can believe that he could be induced to take the nomination for the Vice Presidency under any conditions.

"In fact, he said that he and all his friends were for Vice President Hobart, and that he would probably be nominated; but that if for any reason he were not nominated, he (Roosevelt) oculd not be induced to take the nomination."

FORMING ANTI-TRUST LEAGUES.

Plan Is to Boycott the Industrial Combinations One at a Time.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—A. B. McIntyre of Michigan is organizing anti-trust leagues in the counties of this part of the State. He is one of a score or more farmers who are working on this line. An anti-trust league, according to his plan, will be organized in each school district. The league proposes to try its power on the coffee combine first.

Beginning next October every member of the league is expected to discontinue the use of coffee and to continue to abstain until the combine in coffee is willing to reduce prices. The league will then exert its force against some other commodity trust.

SAULSBURY FOR SENATOR.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—It has been reported that Gov. Tunnell, Democrat, of this State would appoint Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the last Republican Legislature to elect owing to the fight over J. Edward Addicks.

The Governor, while here to-night, declared he would not appoint any one to fill the vacancy unless the Senate seated Col. Quay of Pennsylvania, or others who had been appointed by Governors.

LABOR PLATFORM ADOPTED

Advocates Municipal Ownership and the Referendum.

CANDIDATES TO BE PLEDGED

A Resolution Against the New Ramapo Water Company Contract Adopted in the Convention.

The convention of the new labor political party met again last evening at Clarendon Hall and adopted the name "The Independent Labor Party."

While Secretary Bohm was reading the draft of the report on by-laws, he came to a clause stating that if a delegate was disorderly, from intoxication or otherwise, he should be called to order, and if he didnot heed the admonition, he was to be ejected from the meeting.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers immediately moved to strike out the clause as unnecessary, and another delegate offered an amendment that no intoxicated delegates should be admitted. After some warm discussion it was decided to change the word "ejected" to "removed."

A communication was received from the Central Federated Union inviting the delegates to its picnic on Labor Day. The invitation was accepted, and then speakers were appointed to make addresses on the occasion.

Delegate Hawkes of the Concord Labor Club said he had a resolution in regard to the strike on The Sun. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported favorably on Delegate Hawkes's suggestion, condemning the action of the newspaper.

The report was adopted.

Joseph Barondess then read the draft of the platform as prepared by the Platform Committee. It started by declaring that the institution of Democracy had been undermined by greedy corporations who have misguided the people and made the Government one of injunctions and corporations, and that monopoly was intrenched in every one of its branches. It declared that workingmen had been reduced to the condition of wage slaves, that Legislatures and the judiciary have been turned into instruments of private profit, and that citizens witnessed the private use of the army by corporations for the overthrow of civil government and its substitution by military despotism, and that even municipal police were used to terrorize organized labor in the exercise of its rights of association. It declared that the three speech is abridged by injunctions of the courts making the mere attempt by a workingman to persuade another not to take away his bread and butter an offense.

Coming down to State and municipal affairs the platform condemned the State and city officials for neglecting to enforce the laws enacted in the interests of the people, especially those passed for the protection of labor. It proceeded to call upon all citizens of the Greater New York, who are in sympathy with the movement to sever connection with existing political parties and unite with them in the upbuilding of an independent, honest political party.

The platform continued that the party will require all its candidates for the Legislature and municipal and judicial offices to pledge themselves to certain measures, the municipal ownership and operation of street railways, telephones, gas and electric plants and other public utilities; to the initiative and referendum system; to an honest and practical system of civil service reform; to eight hours' work on all public works; to the strict enforcement of all labor laws; to the abolition of the contract system on public works; to the use of the union label on public printing; to liability of employers for injury sustained by workmen in course of employment; to the abolition of the sweating system; to home rule in taxation, and to the immediate construction by the city of the underground rapid transit system.

Delegate Patrick Close immediately moved to adopt the platform as read, and Delegate Parsons offered an amendment to discuss it by sections.

"I withdraw my motion in favor of the amendment," said Delegate Close, who is a good Knight of Labor, and anxious to please his General Master Workman.

"You cannot do so without unanimous consent," said Chairman O'Brien.

"I move to refer the platform to the various unions," said Delegate Issing of the Modelers' League.

"They might not report back until after election," remarked Chairman O'Brien.

"That does not matter," retorted Issing. "It is the principle I am insisting on."

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers did not like the almost exclusive reference to labor interests in the platform as flavoring of class movement, and moved to strike out the clause demanding the strict enforcement of all labor laws. "We should demand the enforcement of all laws," he said.

"Do you mean the enforcement of the conspiracy laws?" asked Delegate Barondess.

"Yes," replied Daly, "and if they are not good then repeal them."

"I don't agree with you," said Barondess, and he launched forth into another long speech.

The platform was finally adopted as a whole.

When the Credentials Committee was reading credentials from new unions a protest was made against Local Assembly 1,955, or the Lyric Assembly, and the credentials were referred back to the committee. When Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers objected to the admission of Local Assembly 1,563 of the Knights of Labor. He said: "The last delegate from that local assembly, Martin, was rejected, and they simply sent another. This is a labor movement, and we do not want people who have been contaminated by the old political parties and have held jobs; and, therefore, I protest against Martin as a delegate. I move that the credentials of Local Assembly 1,563 be referred back for further investigation."

"If a single delegate is not straight," said Delegate Fitzgerald of the letter carriers, "well and good, but Delegate Brown should not attack the entire organization. We have all been in the old political parties."

The credentials of this local assembly were finally received.

A resolution was offered protesting against the effort made to force the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and, after reference to the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted.

Some excitement was caused toward the end of the session when Delegate Daniel Harris moved to adjourn. Delegate Daly, who was in the chair, said he had something to state in executive session, and when Harris insisted on adjourning Mr. Daly said that he had paid for the rent of the hall and needed the money.

"That's not the business of the convention," said Harris. "I move to adjourn."

"I have been out of work seven weeks and need the money. If I had not paid it the proprietor would not have opened the doors," said Daly.

Delegate Harris still insisted that it was not the business of the meeting, but Delegate Fitzgerald said it was, and that it was a disgrace not to reimburse a man who was out of work.

General Master Workman Parsons, who had promised to raise $100,000 a few days after the starting of the labor political boom, did not come forward with any money, but $40 had been taken in as dues, and Mr. Daly was allowed to reimburse himself out of that.

MRS. PAGE LOSES DIAMONDS.

Worth $5,000, and Atlantic City Police Think Thieves Took Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Mrs. C. E. Page of Cincinnati lost a pair of diamond earrings and three handsome opal and diamond rings worth, it is said, $5,000, on the Boardwalk this morning on her way to her hotel from the bathing grounds. Mrs. Page is staying at The Dennis with her husband, who is the Western Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

After taking a surf bath she sat on the bathhouse porch until dinner time. The jewels, some of them gifts from her family, were inclosed in a small black case, which she placed in her lap while conversing with friends.

When the dinner bell sounded she hastened to the hotel across the lawn and did not miss the jewels until entering the dining hall. The police were notified and think it is a case of robbery.

CHICAGO BONDS ARE POPULAR.

Highest Premium Ever Offered is Secured for 3½ Per Cent. Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The highest premium ever offered for City of Chicago bonds was obtained to-day for $228,000 of 3½ per cent. refunding bonds, for which $241,953.28 was offered.

The premium was $106.119 for each $100, which is a shade higher than the figure obtained for the last issue of $700,000 of refunding bonds a month ago. The investment will net the purchaser 3.089 per cent. a year.

GOEBELITES BEGIN THE FIGHT.

First Attack Is a Personal One Made on ex-Gov. Brown, the Bolters' Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Goebel Democrats are already beginning their campaign against ex-Gov. John Young Brown, the nominee of the bolting Democratic State Convention held yesterday at Lexington.

Dr. McClaskey of Selbyville comes out with a sworn statement regarding a conversation which he overheard between Brown and R. F. Peak after the Louisville Convention. Asked if he would speak for the ticket, Brown, it is claimed, said:

"I intend to go to St. Louis shortly to visit my daughter and on my return shall make some speeches in October in that part of the State where I can do most good."

Other prominent politicians say that ex-Gov. Brown had promised his support to Goebel.

The Baptist Association Conventions all over the State are denouncing Goebel in the most scathing terms because, they say, he is the champion of the liquor traffic. At the Davis County Association Convention at Owensborough last night the Rev. J. H. Boyet, speaking of the Louisville Convention, said: "I am a Democrat, and have never scratched a ticket, but I am a man and not a slave, and I will not be led like a dog in leash to indorse that which is corrupt and damnable and brutal and wrong in the sight of God and man."

COL. WATTERSON TALKS.

Declares that the Election of Goebel as Governor Is Certain—His Views on Bryan.

"The election of Mr. Goebel as Governor of Kentucky is as certain as anything this side of the unknown."

That was the declaration made to a reporter for THE TIMES by Col. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"What will the anti-Goebel movement amount to?" the reporter asked.

"The anti-Goebel movement," replied Col. Watterson, "is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Outside of that there is nothing to it whatever. As a matter of fact there is no diversion in Kentucky whatever of the regular Democratic vote, and it will be rather increased by the John Y. Brown movement.

"I repeat that the Goebel ticket is as sure of its election as anything in nature."

"And what is your position, Colonel?" THE TIMES reporter inquired.

"I am," he answered, "supporting the regular ticket simply as a fact. It is one machine against another machine. I simply support the Democratic machine. I have no stock either in Louisville and Nashville Railroad or in the Democratic organization of Kentucky. I have heard of the proposed consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway, but that has nothing to do with the political fight on hand."

"Is there any anti-Bryan movement in Kentucky?" Mr. Watterson was asked.

"There is not," he rejoined, "the least anti-Bryan movement in Kentucky. I am seriously thinking of discounting Mr. Bryan's peculiar views with respect to silver and going in with Mr. Croker in proclaiming him the greatest of living Americans."

During the evening Col. Watterson was visited by Senator Stewart of Nevada, J. J. Willett of Alabama, Col. Bryan of Virginia, and other Southern Democrats. Col. Watterson's family is at Spring Lake, whither he will go to-day.

VETERANS' UNION TO STRIKE.

Gen. Dyrenforth Says Action Will Be Taken to Prevent Neglect of Old Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—According to Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, a sort of strike by that order is to be declared at the annual encampment to be held at Des Moines beginning Aug. 22.

Dyrenforth, by the way, is the man who summoned all the veterans of the United States to join hands to secure the election of Gen. Henderson as Speaker and to threaten their future opposition at the polls to all members of Congress who would not vote for Henderson. This led to his denunciation by the Grand Army post of which he is a member. It ought to be stated, further, in order to indicate the purposes of the man, that he has been one of the promoters of the movement instigated by the pension attorneys for the removal of Pension Commissioner Evans.

The objects of the coming encampment, as set forth by Gen. Dyrenforth, may be easily understood by anybody.

"Very energetic action may be taken at Des Moines," said Gen. Dyrenforth to a reporter to-day, "looking to the prevention of any further neglect of the Union soldier and his kin. There are still some 500,000 battle men, and they will unite to do such work at the polls as will insure attention for them. The veteran now finds that the time has come when, regardless of partisan politics, he must assert himself, and, joining in with his comrades, vote only for men who practically stand by him.

"This matter will be discussed at the encampment. We will provide for sending out mustering officers in every State and in every county in the Union. We will organize as many new commands as possible, and I shall personally go over the country to explain to the members of the order what course it is thought best for them to pursue. We are tired of being treated as back numbers. There are thousands of exceedingly vigorous men in our ranks, and we will give evidence of that fact in the way we stand up for our rights."

Explaining further the demands that will be made by the Union Veterans' Union, Gen. Dyrenforth said he did not know that any new pension legislation would be asked for, but he wanted to see Section 1,754 enforced strictly. This statute provides for giving preference to Union veterans in the matter of employment by the Government, and he wished to see that section amended so that veterans would be given preference in the matter of promotion in the Government service with the restriction now in force, which provides that they shall be promoted, "other things being equal." He wanted veterans to receive preference for promotion if they are fit for promotion.

There is a general feeling among members of the Union Veterans' Union, according to Dyrenforth, that they are not treated with the consideration they should be as a result of their service to their country during the war, every one of them having been in at least one battle. Some of them fear that this lack of consideration grows from an idea that they are "back numbers," and not able to make themselves felt in the great play of politics.

BUREAU ASKS FOR $35,000 LESS.

Record and Pension Work Waning, Force to be Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The heads of the different bureaus are now at work as required by law preparing their estimates for the next fiscal year. These will be submitted to Congress at its opening for the Appropriation Committee. Most of the departments will show but little change other than in the line of increase of employes.

One bureau of the War Department, however, will be different, and in reporting a reduction of forces and a consequent saving of expenses it will be consistent with its record since 1865, when the present head of the office took charge. The Record and Pension Bureau, of which Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth is Chief, will probably report to Secretary of War Root that with the beginning of the next fiscal year he will be able to dispense with about thirty employes, and will require $35,000 less to run his office than was asked for for the current fiscal year.

This gain is partly the result of the adoption of the card-index system in the office, and is partly attributable to the absorption by the Record and Pension Office of the work of publishing the records of the rebellion. The Rebellion Record office has disappeared, and as the volumes proposed to be published are now nearly all completed very little force will be needed to close up that work. The addition of the records of the Spanish war to those already held by the Record and Pension Offices will not greatly burden the bureau.

Mr. Knauer's Staff Complete.

Edward A. Knauer of Astoria, L. I., who was recently appointed Commissioner of Jurors of Queens County, has completed his office staff by appointing H. Homer Moore of Flushing as Deputy Commissioner and Howard Sutphin of Jamaica as clerk. The salary of the Deputy will be $1,200, and of the clerk $1,000 per annum. Moore is the brother of Judge H. S. Moore, one of the officials who appointed Knauer, and Sutphin is a son of County Clerk Sutphin, another member of the commission who appointed Knauer.

GLEASON RISES IN PROTEST

Ex-Mayor of Long Island City Says Queens Is Being Robbed.

TAXES HIGH; NO IMPROVEMENTS

Citizens Meet and Declare Tammany Officials Run the Borough to Line Their Own Pockets.

About 250 citizens of Long Island City, representing both the Gleason and anti-Gleason factions, met last night to hear and indorse protests against the management of affairs in the Borough of Queens under the consolidated Government. The complaints were that taxes there were unjustly high and improvements unjustly few; that Controller Coler and others are using city funds to advance their own interests, that Queens is under carpet bag government, and that Long Island City is now made a refuge for dissolute women from every other part of New York.

E. H. Leahy presided over the meeting, which was held at the old Court House. There were but two speakers—ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, with his diamond-studded battle axe on his breast, and Winfield S. Overton, formerly one of his bitterest opponents. Mr. Gleason talked nearly two hours, and concluded by saying that the Court House would be kept open as a clubroom until after the November elections. He said his heart and throat were both bad, but that he intended to disregard the doctors and speak in every ward and precinct in the borough. He also said that he was a penniless bankrupt, but produced a five-hundred-dollar bill from his waistcoat pocket and waved it before his awed auditors, offering to bet it that the water company could not deliver the amount of water for which it was collecting from the borough.

He was warmly received and frequently applauded, an enthusiastic elderly Irishman beginning the proceedings by dancing a jig in the space before the speaker's platform to the music of the band. Mr. Gleason said:

"There is a gathering here of my old friends and enemies, but we are all together now. In my day I filled every office with my friends and tried to get more to fill with them, and chopped off the heads of my enemies as fast as I could get to 'em. [Cheers and cries of 'Good boy, Paddy!'] Now I've no friends or enemies here, but am for the people of Long Island City and Queens Borough. After two years of quarrels the great City of New York we are tired and we want a divorce, and the further we get the more we'll want it."

He read a list of acts intended to get over $3,000,000 of improvements for Long Island City which he had approved and his Board of Aldermen had vetoed. If they had become laws Greater New York would have had to pay the bills and Long Island City would have something to show for her money like Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica. As it is, he said, the former city has been allowed $130,000 for highway improvements and nothing for new schools. The improvements consisted of a strip of asphalt for bicycles on Jackson Avenue and a lot of contracts let out by piecemeal along Thompson Avenue so as to bring them under the one-thousand-dollar clause and keep them out of competition. This work, he charged, was intended to benefit property really owned by Controller Coler and Commissioner Kearny of New York, but not held in their own names.

Of the salaries paid in Queens Borough, he declared, $200,000 a year went to men who live in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

"We are ruled," he shouted, "by a lot of carpet-baggers whom Tammany Hall couldn't find places for at home and sent over here on us.

"Now, I've sued the City of New York for a reduction of 1.05 in our tax rate, and I hope to win that, as I have the others."

He gave an entertaining account of his visit to Lakewood, where he met Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. They wanted him to join Tammany, but he declined.

Mr. Gleason then talked of the alleged attempt to rob the people by the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, "which does not own five acres of land or one gallon of water in New York State," he said, "but proposes to take five millions a year to supply water. I say now that from $30,000 to $50,000 a year is being stolen from this borough in water. We are paying for half a million gallons of water a day, and here is a five-hundred-dollar bill to bet that they can't put that much water through their six-inch pipe with the five and ten pound force they have. I don't want any Mazet committee here, but under the new law we'll have an honest Grand Jury and I intend to bring this water swindle to its attention. [Applause.] We people of this borough will say to Tammany Hall and everybody else, 'We want our taxes and our share of improvements, and, d—n you, we'll have 'em.'" [Much applause.]

Mr. Gleason took occasion to say that while under his administration there were, he supposed, some poolrooms and some prizefights—which he knew of because he went to see them—there never had been a time when disorderly houses were run there.

Mr. Overton spoke warmly on the same subject, and then gave his attention to the figures of the tax budget, and to illustrations of their formidable character. He said that the Surrogate's office for the whole County of Queens used to cost $8,000 a year. Now, for the borough—only four towns of the county—it costs $16,000. Like Mr. Gleason, he asserted that instead of the deficiency of $690,000 charged against the borough by the Controller, Queens really has a balance in her favor of nearly $1,000,000. The deficiency was put in, and would be put in, he said, to make Queens pay the $18,000,000 of debt she had which the city was supposed to assume. He concluded by urging a fight at the September primaries, and if necessary, at the November general election.

PSEUDO ARMOUR IS IN JAIL.

Benjamin Aubry, Who Poses as a Member of the Rich Chicago Family, Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—Benjamin Aubry of this city, alias B. Addison Armour of Chicago, was arrested here to-day on the charge of robbing the rooms of the Yale students in Vanderbilt Hall last Spring. Society pins, watches, and clothing that were taken then have been traced to him.

Aubry is a very well dressed young man, who has posed for some time as a member of the Armour family of Chicago. He claimed that he was at college and received many letters at the local Post Office from young women whom he had met while posing as an Armour of Chicago. It is alleged that he has written to the Vanderbilts at Newport under that name.

When leaving the city at different times he has requested local papers to state that B. Addison Armour of Chicago was out of town. Aubry has appeared in a number of amateur theatrical performances here, and is now suspected of perpetrating many dressing room thefts that occurred during the presentation of the plays in which he took part.

COLUMBIA - DEFENDER TRIALS.

Cup Committee Has Not Yet Decided Whether to Hold Them at Newport or Off Sandy Hook.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The general opinion here among prominent officials and members of the New York Yacht Club is that the official trial races between the Columbia and Defender will be held off this port. The whole matter, however, rests with the committee in charge of the cup races, sometimes called the Challenge Committee, and as yet the members of that body have reached no decision.

Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, in reply to a question as to whether the Columbia would be selected to defend the cup, without further trials with the Defender, said that it was probable that the matter would be decided in a few days, but that it rested entirely with the Cup Committee.

Shot on an Excursion Barge.

St. Mark's Lodge of colored Odd Fellows of Jersey City went on an excursion yesterday on the barge Haskett to Oriental Grove, L. I., and on the return trip a general fight occurred, in which James Moore of 101 McDougall Street, Manhattan, was shot in the back by John Reeves of 97 Sackett Street, Long Island City. The wounded man was removed to Fordham Hospital and the assailant was locked up in the Westchester Police Station. Several of the excursionists were locked up for participating in the affray.

SAYS CROKERISM IS GOOSEISM.

Mr. Stalnaker's Opinion — Democratic Party Has No Use for Croker—South Does Not Want Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 17.—Randolph Stalnaker of the Gold Democratic National Committee returned from Saratoga to-day. He said no conference was held, but he met many leading and silver Democrats, such as Judge and Mayor Van Wyck, &c. Col. Stalnaker says Van Wyck is not contemplating a Presidential nomination, but that he is a strong man of the Tilden school, and would have carried New York against Roosevelt but for the treachery of Croker. He adds that the Democratic Party has no use for Croker and Crokerism in either the silver or the gold wing.

"Crokerism," he said, "is a good deal like gooseism. You know a goose eats everything in front of him, and destroys everything behind him."

"Were the people of Saratoga looking for Mr. Croker to turn up there?" was asked.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Stalnaker. "The truth is I never heard his name mentioned outside of New York City. The people are not concerned about what Mr. Croker says or does, or how many times he may change his mind. I want you to keep your eye on Mr. John Sheehan. He has not done with Mr. Croker yet."

"Do you think Bryan will be renominated?"

"If the convention should be held now, he would, but in a year lots of things may happen. Bryan has hurt himself very much in the South since it has become known that he refused to vote for Judge Crisp for Speaker because the Judge was an ex-Confederate. Why, even the old Democratic Federal soldiers supported him without a protest, yet Mr. Bryan would not. Naturally the Southern people do not like feeling carried to that extent.

"The South has no natural affiliations with the West. When the people of the South want capital they never think of going West, when they want to buy they never go West; when they go on a pleasure trip they always go East. Who would ever think of going to Nebraska for money for any enterprise? A year is liable to bring many changes, but if Mr. Bryan should be renominated on the 16 to 1 Chicago platform, he will be badly beaten."

BIG FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

Believed that the Loss Will Exceed $250,000.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 17.—Between 6 and 10 o'clock last evening the cane seat chair factory on Taylor Street, the livery stable of Swanson Brothers the factory of the Jamestown Axe Company, a branch of the American Axe and Edge Tool Company, and the Brooklyn Flouring Mills were burned to the ground. Two dwelling houses opposite were also consumed. The factories of the Jamestown Desk Company and Olson & Co., table manufacturers, were badly damaged, and the Humphrey House was damaged by heat and water. The axe company employed 200 men, the cane seat chair company 75 men, and the flouring mills 15 men.

The losses are estimated as follows: Jamestown Axe Company, $160,000; Cane Seat Chair Company, $100,000; Brooklyn Flouring Mills, $10,000; Olson & Co., $5,000; Jamestown Desk Company, $1,000; William Briggs, on livery building, $6,000; Mrs. Helen Brown, $1,500. Total minor losses by heat and smoke, $1,000.

During the fire Charles E. Gifford, one of the owners of the chair factory, and three firemen, were injured.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN APPEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The appearance of Frank Ackerman of Hackensack, N. J., here establishes a strange case of mistaken identity. About three years ago Ackerman disappeared from home, deserting his bride of a month and leaving behind numerous creditors. Some time later he was heard from in Baltimore.

On Oct. 30, 1897, the mutilated body of a man was found on the Erie tracks near West Junction and was buried a few days later, being identified as that of Frank Ewing of Bradford, Penn. But Ackerman's father-in-law came to this city from Hackensack and saw the body, which was exhumed. He positively identified it. Three weeks later Mr. and Mrs. David Ackerman arrived here from Hackensack and also identified the body as that of their son. It was taken back to Hackensack and buried.

Ackerman has now appeared here and the photographs left by his relatives are perfect likenesses of him. He says that he has been in the West since he left home. His cousin identifies him.

HURT IN A TROLLEY CRASH.

Mrs. Rice and Her Daughter Hurled from a Car in Brooklyn.

Mrs. K. Rice of 302 East Seventy-fourth Street was seriously injured last night in a trolley car collision in Brooklyn. She was removed to her home, and it is feared she has concussion of the spine. She is seventy-five years old.

She was returning from Brooklyn to Manhattan with her daughter in a Fifth Avenue trolley car, and at Sands and Adams Streets it came into collision with a Flushing Avenue car. Mrs

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Returning to his home in Philadelphia from a sojourn at Saratoga, where he denies that he engaged in political conferences, WILLIAM F. HARRITY tells in these words the prevailing feeling among the Democrats he met:

> The uppermost thought in the minds of those whom I casually met there was the hope that the Democratic National Convention of 1900 would pursue such a conservative course that all Democrats and citizens generally of independent tendencies might cordially and enthusiastically support the platform and the candidate.

Mr. HARRITY is loyal to the ancient faith of his party. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee he presided over the opening session of the Chicago Convention of 1896, and until the madmen who controlled that convention had seized upon the organization he did what he honorably could to defeat the schemes of the Populist leaders and save his party from ruin. Although greatly embarrassed by the amazing behavior of ROBERT E. PATTISON, the candidate of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, to whom his delegation was pledged, who insisted that his name should be presented and voted on even after the infamous platform had been adopted, Mr. HARRITY, while unable to take the wise course taken by the New York delegation in declining to vote, continued the then hopeless struggle against the untried and unsafe men who had suddenly become the leaders of the Democratic Party. Even after he had been violently and lawlessly deprived of the privilege of representing his State in the National Committee he remained a Democrat, a high-minded, true, and sterling Democrat, loyal to the principles of his party, and not without hope that the control of its organization might some day be wrested from the unsteady, dishonoring hands into which it had fallen at Chicago.

Mr. HARRITY is still hopeful, but we do not think he can be confident. The "uppermost thought" in the minds of the Democrats with whom he discussed politics was the "hope" that the Democratic Convention of 1900 may pursue such a conservative course that the platform and candidate may be supported by a reunited and enthusiastic party. We fear this is like hoping that Tammany office holders may sometime be angels and wear wings. Before that can happen there must be a wondrous transformation in either the nature of angels or the nature of Tammany office holders. It is unthinkable that the former should fall or the latter be exalted through the whole interval that now separates them; the hypothesis is not helped by the assumption that they may meet half way, for even when thus impartially divided the distance to be traveled is still inconceivably prodigious.

We do not assert that the honest-money Democrats are angels. We claim for them only loyalty to principle, the principle of honesty. That they cannot, they will not, abandon. But what do the words a "conservative course" mean when used in making a forecast of the work of the next Democratic National Convention? We do not assert or imply that Mr. HARRITY used them with a conscious sense of their import; he merely expressed a hope not formulated in language. But in practical politics the words "conservative course" as applied to the work of the Democratic Convention of 1900 by those who hope for party unity can mean nothing else than compromise, concessions made by the party of honest money to the silver-standard Bryanites, and vice versa. But how is it possible to compromise on matters of principle? There might be concessions in respect to expansion, the trusts, the tariff, pensions, internal revenue taxes, the income tax, even, that while promoting unity would not involve sacrifice of principle. But ex vi termini the principle of honest money admits of no compromise. The Bryanites cannot say to the honest-money Democrats: "We will concede that the platform shall declare for a currency that is half-way honest or three-quarters honest" with any hope that their offer would interest the sound-money wing of the party. In the actual writing of the platform this compromise would be attempted, we suppose, through some wretched muddle of phrases about that old humbug, international bimetallism, or by adopting Mr. CROKER'S perfectly ignorant and barren suggestion of leaving the ratio to be fixed by Congress. All these tricks are vain. The honest-money Democrats cannot move the distance of one barleycorn from the solid rock upon which they planted themselves in 1896, the rock of the gold standard.

To climb from the fens they now inhabit to that high place is a feat not to be expected of the Bryanites. They, too, have their convictions and their resolves, which it is not reasonable to expect them to abandon altogether. They might climb half way, but the honest-money wing must descend to meet them there, and that descent, we have seen, is a moral impossibility. The angels and the Tammany office holders are separated by no greater span, nor by a road harder for each to travel.

The initial difficulty, of course, would be to determine what policy to adopt in regard to the Chicago platform. There is a powerful element in the party, we fear it will be a majority of the convention, that will demand the readoption of the Chicago platform, or at least a reaffirmation of its principles, which is the same thing. All the compromise fat will be in the fire the instant that detestable body of Populist doctrine is indorsed. No honest-money Democrat can remain in the convention and vote after that fatal step. That is not conservatism. That is not compromise. It is radical and dangerous. It is complete surrender to the Bryanite mob.

The nominations made and the platform adopted by the Iowa Democrats, which are typical fruits of the spirit that rules the party throughout the South and West, show that the hope of a wise convention, safe leadership, an acceptable candidate, and a reunited party are illusory. The multitude of devils that entered into the Democratic Party three years ago have not been driven out. They are the dominating spirit of the organization, and throughout the greater part of the Union, of the rank and file. We cannot expect that any political miracle will expel them within the few months that now remain before the delegates will be chosen. They must be crushed out by repeated disaster, burned out by the fires of defeat, drowned out by immersion in the upper waters of Salt River, choked out by abundant donations of rope.

To those in whose minds hope is uppermost this will seem to be a somewhat pessimistic view of the future of the Democratic Party. But why blink the facts and cheat ourselves with illusions? The party is in a shocking condition, worse than in 1860 or 1872. Nothing is to be gained by refusing to recognize the desperate nature of its trouble and the extremely unfavorable prognosis that must be made.

OUR EXPORTS AND OUR IMPORTS.

There were two items of news in the papers two days ago which were interesting and gratifying, each by itself, but which became very remarkable when they were produced in "confrontation." One was the announcement that the contract for an electric plant, about to be installed in Great Britain, had been given to an American bidder. The other was the announcement that so many thousands of tons of steel had been bought in Great Britain for the United States.

What a tremendous transformation in the world's industries do these two items indicate, when they are confronted with each other. The "steel" of commerce is not a raw material. On the contrary, as compared with its own raw material at the previous stages of the manufacture, it is a highly finished product. "The finished product of one industry is the raw material of the next." And so, as to a completed and installed electric plant, steel ingots, or steel billets, or whatever the proper technical term may be, are "raw material." And, as to these particular transactions, and a great many other transactions of like import, the evident fact is that we are importing the raw material and exporting the finished products of refined industry.

That is the moral of these interesting facts. Our good President has of late been so much interested in "abroad" that it would be almost indecorous to call him home, and request him to give his views upon a measure in which, at one time, he was very warmly interested, and which was known as the McKinley tariff, or upon another and subsequent and still more absurd measure, which was enacted and which now prevails, in which his interest was not personal but partisan, and which was and is known as the Dingley tariff. Each of these powerful measures was highly productive of revenue, if not to the Public Treasury, at least to the party campaign fund. Each of them was based upon the assumption that all we could hope to export was the rawest of raw materials, and that what it behooved us to keep out, in the interest of "home manufactures," was the product of refined industry. We have been acting upon that principle ever since the original "Morrill" tariff. And although it has steadily been growing more and more inapplicable to our conditions, it is only of late that the ingenuity of our inventors and the enterprise of our manufacturers have contrived to set it in its true light.

Its true light is that of an antiquated superstition, which may have had some validity in the seventeenth or eighteenth or the first half of the nineteenth century, but which is obsolete and absurd when confronted with the actual industrial condition of the United States at the end of the century. The President has had his attention taken up so much of late with foreign affairs that he may not have been able to pay his normal quota of attention to domestic. We strongly suspect, however, that, in addition to the hypnotism exercised upon him by the able Russian Ambassador, at the time when he allowed the State Department, then under the charge of Judge DAY, to issue that famous declaration that American interests were not involved in the struggle between Russia and England in the Far East, there was somewhere at the back of his head, and in his regions of unconscious cerebration, some dim notion that the sacred principle of McKinleyism was involved, and that that principle was attacked by the British contention. All that is quite true, but when the President gets a day off, and is able to study our recent industrial development, he will agree that the further away he gets from the McKinleyism of ten years ago, the better it will be for the country, and, incidentally, for himself.

CONTROLLER COLER.

Some weeks ago, in noticing Mr. COLER'S very noteworthy article in The North American Review, we had occasion to say that there were two municipal office holders who had gained reputation by taking municipal office. One of them, of course, was Mr. COLER himself; the other was Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. The independence and boldness of these two men have reflected great credit upon themselves, and have been of distinct benefit to the municipality of Greater New York.

The main, or a main, point of the incumbency of these two officials is that there is a considerable "school" of political critics who hold that all association with "Tammany" is necessarily defiling, and that a good citizen ought to submit, albeit with sneering, to any extremity of municipal misgovernment rather than to ally himself with the "forbidden and abhorrent forces" of the actual government of the city. Mr. COLER and Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, luckily for all the rest of us, have taken a different view. They are not "in politics" and by no means dependent upon their salaries for a living. They have already made it abundantly evident that they are not "on the make," but that they have accepted office as a means of doing public service and winning good and wide repute. If they had been priests and Levites, and "passed by on the other side," as the able critics would have had them do, the city would be a great deal worse off than it is now. Considering the number of inconsiderable persons who derive their livings from the Public Treasury in the capacity of members of the Municipal Assembly, it took a political courage which no professional politician could possibly have attained to demand the abolition of the "Municipal Legislature" which the Charter Commission, in a temporary triumph of hope over experience, had absurdly advocated, and looked upon, when, to our injury and shame, it was finally enacted, with a fatuous complacency.

The Controller's latest public service has been marked by an equal courage. There is reason to believe that the Ramapo job was a job of both organizations. It will never be carried out. The Controller's opposition and exposure have made that certain. When he defines the job by saying that "the President of the Board of Public Improvements wants the financial officer of the city to pay out $5,000,000 a year without giving him a chance to investigate," he then and there kills the whole job. But if the Controller had not been there the job would have gone through smoothly. And yet there are critics who are still prepared to denounce Mr. COLER because he holds office under a Tammany Government, and who even find it feasible to discuss the job at length, upon the information derived from him, without the slightest intimation that he has been rendering an important public service. This strikes us as rather nauseating. Pharisaism may be carried too far.

CABS AT THE THEATRES.

That is an excellent idea which Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN announces his intention to put into practice this Winter, of providing a special cab service at the theatres after the play. Mr. FROHMAN announces that, with the very beginning of the new dramatic season, a number of cabs will be in readiness at four of the theatres on Broadway he controls every night; that a cab may be engaged at the box office at any time; that these cabs will belong exclusively to this new service, and that the prices charged for the use of them will be fixed and reasonable.

The extortions of the cabmen who roam about in the night have long been a source of annoyance to those theatregoers who can afford to pay reasonable sums to be taken home after the play, while, on the other hand, the audacity and impudence of the fellows who seem to think the streets were made solely for their own use, has not only ruffled the temper but frequently threatened the limbs if not the life of many a citizen who has forgotten for the moment, perhaps under the influence of the picture of ideal life in the play he has just seen, that the tyrant on the box seat knows no law but his own sweet will. The anger and fear for their personal safety of the men and women who do not habitually use cabs, however, are of much less influence in a practical community like this than the just wrath of the men and women who have been swindled, time and again, by the predatory cabmen. These have now rebelled to some good purpose.

When the theatres themselves own the cabs in which some of their frequenters go homeward at night, it will naturally follow that the managers of the theatres will have something to say about the conduct of their drivers and the prevailing cab nuisance is likely to be somewhat abated. The plan, which Mr. FROHMAN has developed from some sensible editorial suggestions in The Herald, involves the employment of the theatres' cabs only to take people to their homes, but if it is successful in practice this Winter, doubtless its scope can easily be broadened to include a call service from the house to the theatre. The charges for hansoms will range from 50 cents to $2, while an extra charge of $1 will be made for any wait for supper on the way. Nothing more reasonable could be asked for.

That the experiment will soon blossom into a full-grown enterprise, and that the system will be soon applied to all the first-class theatres we do not doubt. That the management of the Opera may be induced to take note of it we sincerely trust. It ought to be, in more ways than one, a blessing to this community.

THE FRIGHT OF FRANCE.

We wonder if sober-minded Frenchmen are conscious of the absurdity of the cry of the anti-Semites in Paris, "France for Frenchmen"? Do the perpetrators of the noise imagine they are arousing the emotion of fear? The cry has been heard before, but never a phantom has put in an appearance. Why do MM. DEROULEDE, GUERIN, DRUMONT, and their friends take themselves so seriously? Do they imagine other people seriously reflect on their vociferation? In October, 1891, this same M. DEROULEDE started the cry in the Chamber of Deputies. In the same debate M. FRANCIS LAUR demanded the expulsion of the Rothschild family. Later still the cry was raised by M. REGIS in Algiers. In this instance the absurdity was not lost on the Deputies. They meditated on the fact that, of the 3,224 Municipal Councilors, 287 were French by birth, 314 were naturalized Frenchmen, while only 39 were Jews, the remainder being Spaniards and Italians.

In France, in a population of thirty-eight million, there are about eighty thousand Jews. Here the absurdity is just as vivid and even more incomprehensible. A singularly thoughtful man was JULES SIMON, but he failed to understand it, for he wrote concerning the anti-Semitic demonstrations in 1891: "Here are people not given to provoking others, men neither sanguinary nor violent, but who as often as not are too good-natured toward their enemies. Yet they eagerly welcome the calumnies heaped on the Jews, for whom they have neither justice nor pity."

"In the army," said Minister of War DE FREYCINET in the Chamber in 1892, when replying to an interpellation caused by a challenge addressed to Jewish officers by "MORES and his friends," "in the army we know neither Jews, Protestants, nor Catholics." Yet, two years later we find La Gazette de France declaring that the proportion of Jewish officers in the army must be cut down. It is, indeed, somewhat singular that the proportion, one five-hundredth, should be so significant, when one reflects that the profession of arms is so ill-paid by the republic, that the examinations are hard, and that particular obstacles have been placed before Jewish cadets in the Ecole Polytechnique and Saint Cyr.

Not only by the Jews in the republic, but by their kindred all over the world France has been held in the utmost reverence and affection. There was reason for this. While Spain, Portugal, and Russia were mutilating themselves by expelling the Jew; while even England kept him in the Ghetto, France, through the instrumentality of the Revolution, emancipated him and placed him on an equal footing with other Frenchmen. The Jew at once set about repaying the debt. Requitement became a creed with him. The gifts of his intellect, the fruits of his toil, a spirit of enduring patriotism, he placed at the service of France.

It would seem that the debt of 1793 had been fully paid. No one would now blame the debtors if they for the first time were to balance accounts. Yet, look at it as one may, the explanation of the cry "France for Frenchmen" is more remote than ever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Repeated appearances in the public prints of stories of citizens who complain that they have been the victims of the policeman's club make it impossible to doubt that the ancient pernicious activity of the lawful weapon of offense has been revived. Usually, it appears, when the victims of these clubbing outrages are arraigned in court, that they were beaten by the policeman for speaking impudently to him. Sometimes they are beaten because they do not go willingly to jail. It is the rarest thing in the world to find any evidence, even in the policeman's own story, that he was obliged to use his club in order to overcome the prisoner. The evidence almost always shows that the policeman, being annoyed at the rude language of his prisoner, then and there constituted himself Judge, jury, and executioner, and pounded the hapless outrager of his brass-buttoned dignity till he was incapable of further impudence. There is a law which makes it an offense to lash with the tongue a policeman, but that law does not place the punishment of the transgression in the policeman's hands. He has only one right and one obligation; and that is to arrest the offender. A Magistrate is the proper person to mete out the punishment. But the truth is that any citizen who takes it upon himself to object to brutal conduct on the part of a policeman runs the risk of being well clubbed for his impertinence to the square-toed dignitary. For a long period there was little or no clubbing. Lately it has broken out again. The Magistrates should watch this thing, for the police authorities are generally clubblind.

—It was said of old that the wind bloweth whither it listeth, and it seems that this was an enduring truth. On Tuesday the weather probabilities for this port read: "Rain and increasing northerly winds." On Wednesday they read: "Rain; northerly winds, becoming gales on the coast." On Tuesday the wind, indeed, was northerly, but it refused to increase beyond a fair breeze, and as for rain, the atmosphere was never freer from humidity. On Wednesday there was as lovely a late Summer day as the mind of poet could conceive, and one might have dreamed that there never was such a thing as rain. And such was the success of the weather experts in foretelling the progress of the only kind of storm whose laws are supposed to be fully known. It really does seem at times as if WIGGINS and the fellow out in New Jersey were just as clever as the men with the anemometers and the wet-bulb thermometers and the reports from all over the country. But they are not. They are guessing, and the others are trying to use scientific methods. In the end the scientific men will beat the guessers, but just at present every old schooner Captain who foretells the changes in the weather by his rheumatism thinks he knows as much about it as Gen. GREELY.

—The punitive effect of fines bids fair to be ruined by persons without a sense of humor. Only the other day a young man in Paterson committed a misdemeanor after having calculated that he would be fined a certain sum, and that the deed would be worth that to him, and now comes the Mayor of an Ohio town who has fined himself for thrashing another man in a fair fight. The weak spot in his case is that he fined the other man, too, and to the same amount. The other man fails to see the point, and threatens to bring an action against the Mayor. Now, if each of them could realize that he had $5 worth of fun out of the fight the whole matter might end in a laugh, but the effect would not be to increase the public respect for a fine as a means of punishment.

—Not for all the wealth of Ophir and of Ind would we venture to hint that the Mayor of the good City of Baltimore is seeking for ground on which to erect for himself a boom. Neither would we insinuate that the shipping interests of Baltimore are in need of the aid of charity to support them. We do not like insinuations or hints, and so we will content ourselves with saying that any Mayor who refuses, as he of Baltimore has, to send relief supplies to the Puerto Ricans in the same ship as the Philadelphians send them, and who demands that Baltimore shall have a ship all to herself in order that she may get all the credit, is only obeying in his own impressive way the antique injunction, "Let your light so shine before men." Of course, one reason why we do not say anything more pointed is that one of our own Aldermen is urging that we have a civic parade in honor of Admiral DEWEY, and is giving as a good argument in its favor the fact that over 100,000 strangers will come to the city, and it will be a fine opportunity for us to advertise ourselves. There is a vast amount of public private spirit in this community, and perhaps we need not throw any stones at Baltimore, after all.

—An electrical journal tells of a new electric lighted buoy which, it is asserted, will go far toward lessening the number of lives lost in calamities at sea. This buoy has a contrivance which turns on a strong electric light the moment the apparatus is thrown from the deck of a ship into the water. The buoy itself is large enough to hold two persons inside and has ropes for several others to cling to. It may well be doubted whether any such instrument will accomplish in actual practice that which is expected of it. It will, indeed, do all that is set forth in the description, but this is not enough to save human life at sea unless the water be smooth. In heavy weather persons would be washed away from such a buoy just as readily as they would from any other sort. The effort to improve life buoys, however, is commendable, and this one has the excellent feature of light by which a lifeboat may be guided to the rescue of the unfortunates in the water. What the passenger steamers on the Atlantic need most, however, is a system of navigation which will prevent such disasters as those of the Paris and the Mohawk. It is ever so much better to keep the passengers out of the sea than to have numerous inventions for saving after they are in it.

—An article recently printed in The Ticonderoga Sentinel repeating the old story that CHAMPLAIN, after the battle at Crown Point, pursued the Iroquois as far as the outlet of Lake George, and thus discovered that body of water, called forth a reply from no less a person than L. E. CHITTENDEN. Mr. CHITTENDEN adduces much presumptive evidence to show that CHAMPLAIN never saw Lake George. He never mentioned it in his writings, nor did any one else mention it for more than sixteen years after the publication of CHAMPLAIN'S book. In fact, according to Mr. CHITTENDEN, "there is no authentic account of the discovery of Lake George. Its name, Saint Sacrament, which first appears in the Jesuit 'Relation' for the year 1627, plainly indicates its Jesuit origin. The Jesuits were as faithful missionaries as ever carried the cross to the heathen, and several of them suffered martyrdom in this locality. They are entitled to the credit of the discovery of Lake George." All of which may or may not be true. If Mr. CHITTENDEN really desires to know who discovered Lake George, it was FENIMORE COOPER. At any rate, it was unknown before he peopled its shores with his "accursed Mingoes" and his brave Delawares.

—Persons who expended much good American money in visiting Baireuth last month are now returning with the unfailing tales of the general inferiority of the performances and the many petty extortions to which all visitors were submitted. These stories have been told for some years past, and it is pretty well known that the Baireuth game is maintained wholly as a source of income to the arrogant relict of the famous composer of "Parsifal." At present, also, an impudent attempt is made to impose the son, SIEGFRIED, on the world as a fit successor to his father. This attempt would come nearer to success if the young man could be prevented from composing. Meanwhile, it is altogether likely that the Baireuth excursion resort will be well patronized next Summer. There is a saying in Europe that only millionaires, Americans, and fools travel first class. It will eventually be said also that only these same classes of persons go to Baireuth. Let us hasten to add that it will not be said in this place, for large numbers of English and French go to the shrine of the endless melody.

—Two or three thoughts are suggested by the opinion of a Poughkeepsie physician that fruits, tomatoes, and watermelons are not good food for children. One is that there is no matter of eating, drinking, or even sleeping on which it is not possible to obtain widely differing opinions from doctors. Whose opinion to accept is what will puzzle the millions to whom the natural growths of the earth seem the direct offerings of a bountiful Providence. It is a comfort to know that so many physicians disagree with the learned pundit of Poughkeepsie. But if he were right in his views, there would be nothing strange in the fact. For if the list of old ideas about the right way of living which have been exploded in late years could be compiled, it would fill more columns than this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES does. Probably when all educated persons are living according to the new methods, there will arise another race of physicians, who will tell us that these, too, are all wrong.

GENERAL NOTES.

Counterfeit coins, especially half dollars, have been freely passed at the recent camp meetings in Delaware.

* * *

To The Kansas City (Mo.) Star nothing seems to have shriveled up in Kansas this year but the delinquent tax lists.

* * *

The Cincinnati Zoo refuses to sell any more bisons, and its Directors expect to have in a few years the largest herd of buffaloes in the world.

* * *

Gov. Tyler of Virginia has made his first speech of the campaign, and in it took strong ground in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, condemning the present Constitutional method as "a weak place in the armor of defense between the rights and liberties of the people and the grasping selfishness of corporate power."

* * *

Two firms in Scotland—one in Glasgow and the other in Kilmarnock—have contributed $10 each to the fund for the erection of a monument to Robert Burns in Toronto, Ontario.

* * *

Alexander Henderson of Syracuse is of the opinion that he has acted as pall bearer at more funerals in the past half century than any other man in Onondaga County. He is 6 feet 2 inches and "looks well."

* * *

A preacher in Minneapolis Sunday told the congregation that not more than seven out of a hundred church members were real Christians. It made no trouble. Every man who heard him felt that he was one of the seven.

* * *

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia claims that his State leads the Union in the production of oil and lumber, and that it is second in coke and third in coal. And he says that the State is "just beginning to grow."

* * *

Mississippi is without a bureau of statistics or any board of the kind, and consequently the State officers are much hampered in their efforts to give adequate replies to persons wishing to settle or make investments in the State.

* * *

Gavels made from wood from the sills of the old home of Thomas A. Hendricks are to be used by the President of the Ohio Democratic State Convention. They are to be presented by citizens of Zanesville. Hendricks was a native of Ohio, being born in a log cabin in Muskingum County.

* * *

A Cincinnati policeman's bees swarmed in a tree in his absence on duty the other day, but the policeman's wife was a resourceful woman. She summoned her neighbors, donned a suit of her husband's clothes, covered her face with a veil and her hands with thick gloves, and then climbed the tree, and while the other women beat tin pans at its foot she captured the bees in a market basket. When her husband returned home he found the bees attending to business in a heretofore unused hive.

* * *

Creighton M. Foraker, the Ohio Senator's brother, went out to New Mexico in the early eighties for his health. He recovered his health, speedily became popular and prosperous, and two years ago was appointed United States Marshal. Since then he has won a great reputation for successfully running down thieves, especially train robbers. "Foraker is a dead shot with either rifle or pistol," says a correspondent, "and he can rope and throw a cow or horse in a jiffy. He stands 6 feet 2 inches, and can toss the average-sized man over his head without effort."

AGUINALDO AND BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be possible to drop, or modify, your adjectives in discussing W. J. Bryan and Aguinaldo? W. J. Bryan may be mistaken in the course he is pursuing; but it ought to be remembered of him that he is an able American citizen of irreproachable character, who departs in no way from the legitimate paths open to the high-minded modern, or, if you like, old-time statesman to bring about the changes in National politics which he believes, and surely millions with him, to be for the good of his country; and neither ridicule nor contumely is justified or deserved in your discussing his acts.

Aguinaldo seems to be the object of particularly strong language. I have seen no reliable statements which justify the "treacherous," "cut-throat," and other unusual characterizations. Had Aguinaldo been treated as you would have expected to be treated were you in his place, this "trouble" would never have occurred. History will tell of the stupidity that made the regrettable war in the Philippines possible; that prolongs it, and history will not entirely condemn Aguinaldo. In judging Aguinaldo it may be well to remember Admiral Dewey's words; and in gushing over our anxiety to "restore order in the Philippines" is it not wise to remember that out of about 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, in only the two or three occupied by United States troops is there order to restore? Elsewhere perfect order seems to obtain without our assistance.

In yesterday's (Aug. 15) issue your editorial on the Transvaal is based on the assumption that Great Britain had offered to "arbitrate" the difficulty with the Boer Republic. This you say places Great Britain and the Transvaal "on an equality," and you proceed to waste a great deal of space and ability in discussing the question from this point of view. This is entirely erroneous if I have read your news columns aright. Great Britain has never, that I have seen, waived her position as suzerainty over the Boers, and this the British would have done by even officially suggesting "arbitration." What consistent action England did take was to suggest the appointment of a "joint commission" to inquire into what would be the effect of the proposed franchise extension law now before the Volksraad. The reply of the Boers is a reported willingness to join in such a commission "if their independence is recognized." The report is probably incorrect, for the wily Oom Paul knows well that such a condition will not receive consideration by a British Ministry. H. J. H.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. SAGE IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that THE TIMES has not joined in the general newspaper sneers at Russell Sage. It has tried to treat him with some sort of justice. I scarcely know him personally, having met him but once or twice, but my impressions and information do not agree with the current newspaper talk.

The explanation of the two descriptions is this: Several years ago Russell Sage loaned a considerable sum of money to a friend, who had a scheme to make the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad part of a great through line. The scheme did not go. Mr. Sage found that he had been deceived as to the security, and he was forced to take the road. It does not pay expenses, but he keeps it going because it accommodates a considerable section of country, and gives employment to a number of men. Possibly he may also be influenced by pride, and does not like to give up any business venture as a failure. I do not know anything about that, but I do know that he is a good many thousands worse off than he would have been if he had torn up the rails and sold the whole outfit for junk. Still he keeps it running. One of its adjuncts is a picnic ground at Upton Lake, a dozen or so miles out, which is a very pleasant resort, and once a year he gives all the poor children of this city who want to go a free ride out there and back. The two stories tell about the ride yesterday.

Of course this doesn't really cost Russell Sage a great amount of money—possibly he may get it back in making Upton Lake popular. But it is mightily appreciated by the children and their parents, and you may possibly find in it a glimpse at Russell Sage somewhat different from that of the stingy, hard-featured man who cares for nothing at all but making money.

JOHN I. PLATT.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 17, 1899.

A LITTLE PROPHECY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business interests of the country, its good name, its good faith, demand the immediate establishment of the gold standard. The spurious bimetallism we maintain will never cease to be a source of peril until it is discarded. But the Republican motto is, "Our party first, our country next."—NEW YORK TIMES Aug. 16.

And yet, if McKinley and Bryan are the candidates, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic Parties, THE TIMES will probably be found shouting as earnestly as ever for McKinley. C. M. M.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Interesting Question as to a Governor's Powers Respecting Them.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

The very interesting question whether a Governor can block or obstruct the proceedings involved in submitting amendments of the Constitution to the people has arisen in Pennsylvania, and has approached one step nearer settlement or solution by the decision of a Common Pleas Court, which sustained Gov. Stone's right to veto a proposition to amend.

The plain language of the fundamental law of the State is that "Every order, resolution, and vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House shall be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Executive for his approval." Under this Judge Weiss decided that the proposed amendment had to have the consent of the Governor in its progress for admittal for adoption or rejection by the people through their votes.

This Judge's opinion will now be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and this final authority, some lawyers claim, will rather look for the practice of the country at large than to the line of action recognized by Judge Weiss. It is said that of the fifteen amendments that have been instituted to the Federal Constitution only one proposition of the kind was signed by a President. This was the feverish attempt to avert civil war by a paragraph perpetuating slavery, signed by James Buchanan, who had rather queer views as to the powers of the Executive, anyhow.

In 1798 it was held that the negative of the President applied only to ordinary cases of legislation. Other incidents point in a similar direction, and the most curious is that which happened in 1865, when the amendment abolishing slavery was submitted to Lincoln, who inadvertently signed it. The Senate passed a resolution that such approval was unnecessary.

Gov. Stone's view will rouse the attention of future Constitution constructors in the country, no matter whether the State Supreme Court sustains him or rejects his views.

Survey of Pennsylvania.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

Pittsburg is 714 feet above the sea level at Sandy Hook, N. Y. This fact has been established by a party of engineers, who are making a topographical survey of Pennsylvania under the direction of the United States Geological Survey. The engineers have just concluded the southern line of precise levels running from Sandy Hook by way of Grafton, West Va., to this city, which has been selected as the point of intersection with the northern line of levels. The northern line has been run from Sandy Hook in a semi-circle through Northern New York to Emlenton, and it is to be brought into Pittsburg to intersect the southern line, and one will be used as a check upon the other. The result of the work on the two lines will be watched with interest by engineers, as the elevation shown by the different lines at the point of intersection will be of significance in demonstrating the degree of accuracy of the work. Three parties of surveyors are operating on the topographical survey of Pennsylvania, which is to be followed by a geological survey. It is expected that about fifteen years will be required to complete the work. The expense is to be borne equally by the State and Federal Governments, $40,000 having been appropriated by the Legislature as the State's share for carrying on the work for two years.

Separate Country for the Negroes.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

We cannot say whether it is practical, but the suggestion to assist the negroes to another country where they may make their home has our sympathy. Pope Brown, President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, in addressing that body, took strong ground in favor of the negro's removal, and his suggestions met a hearty echo. We would like to see the negro possessed of a country of his own, where he might live unmolested by whites. Some of the brainiest and most influential negroes are striving for this. Why not meet them half way?

Missouri's Mineral Wealth.

From The St. Louis Republic.

There is a renewed promise of further adequate development of the natural wealth of Missouri in the great activity prevailing in the new lead and zinc mines of Franklin County, within easy reach of St. Louis. This great mining industry, the full possibilities of which are being so splendidly illustrated in the output of the Southwestern district, is one in which Missouri now leads the world, and the future benefits of which are well-nigh incalculable. One of the greatest advantages pertaining to the working of these mines is that they are open to men of moderate means. A capitalization of millions is not the first necessity.

No Idle Men in Kansas.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

Encouraging prosperity statement by Lee Johnson, Secretary of the State Society of Labor and Industry:

"If there are idle men in Kansas it is their own fault. There is plenty of work to be done at fair wages. Of course the laboring men will continue the effort to secure higher wages because many of them are not receiving as much as they should, but at this time there is plenty of work at a fair price."

NUGGETS.

Object to the Process.

It is reported that individual ice dealers are to fight the new ice trust. They object to the attempt to freeze them out.—Bangor Commercial.

The Policeman.

How sensitive is official instinct! When a park policeman yesterday heard a gentleman on one of the seats refer to the children gambling on the green he quickly turned and walked in the other direction.—Denver Post.

Precious Liberty.

New Cook—Then I am not to wear your bonnets when I like?

Mistress—No, but think how large your wages are!

New Cook (haughtily)—My liberty is not for sale!—Detroit Journal.

Too Late.

Man in Hard Luck—I am reduced to the painful expedient of asking you to buy the diamonds in my wife's jewelry and to replace them with imitations.

Jeweler (examining the jewels)—Your wife evidently has preceded you in evolving that clever plan.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Still a Hero.

"Wasn't it brave of Chollie to rescue that child from drowning in the creek?"

"Brave? The water wasn't more than four feet deep anywhere, and Chollie knew it."

"Yes, but that was deep enough to utterly ruin the crease in his trousers."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PRAYERS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A man fell on his knees:
"God give me grace," he prayed;
"God bless mine enemies,
And O, if I have strayed
Out of the rightful way,
I pray Thee set me right—
God guide my steps by day
And guard my sleep at night.

"I ask no great reward
For coins that I have thrown
Unto the blind, O Lord,
Nor grace I may have shown
To those who cried for bread!
Lord, let me give for love,
For love of men instead
Of for rewards above."

Another knelt and prayed
Unto the Lord on high:
"God bless me! I have made
A beggar cease to sigh!
I gave him alms to-day,
As Thou, O Lord, didst see:
Therefore prepare, I pray,
A home above for me.

"Lord, Thou hast seen how I
Have kept aloof from sin,
And therefore, when I die,
I pray Thee take me in;
I neither steal nor cheat,
As Thou dost know, O Lord;
So let a favored seat
Above be my reward!"

One prayer was heard above,
And which one, do ye say?
One man did well for love,
One for a crown some day.
One thought of his reward,
Love was the other's word—
Which of them pleased the Lord,
Which of the twain was heard?

WELLMAN BACK, A CRIPPLE

He Was Permanently Injured in His Arctic Explorations.

SAVED BY BRAVE COMRADES

They Carried Him 200 Miles on a Sledge by Forced Marches—He Fell Into a Crevasse.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 17.—Walter Wellman, and the survivors of the polar expedition led by him, arrived here this evening on the steamer Capella, having successfully completed their exploration in Franz Josef Land. Mr. Wellman has discovered important new lands and many islands.

The expedition brings a grim story of arctic tragedy. In the Autumn of 1898 an outpost called Fort McKinley was established in latitude 81. It was a house built of rocks and roofed over with walrus hide. Two Norwegians, Paul Bjoervig and Bert Bentzen, the latter of whom was with Nansen on the Fram, remained there.

The main party wintered in a canvas-covered hut called Harmsworth House, at Cape Tegethoff, on the southern point of Hall's Island, latitude 80.

About the middle of February, before the rise of the sun to its Winter height, Mr. Wellman, with three Norwegians and forty-five dogs, started north. It was the earliest sledge journey on record in that high latitude.

On reaching Fort McKinley Mr. Wellman found Bentzen dead, but Bjoervig, according to promise, had kept the body in the house, sleeping beside it through two months of arctic darkness. Notwithstanding his terrible experience, the survivor was safe and cheerful.

Pushing northward through rough ice and severe storms, with a continuous temperature for ten days between forty and fifty degrees below zero, the party found new lands north of Freedom Island, where Nansen landed in 1895. By the middle of March all hands were confident of reaching latitude 87 or 88, if not the pole itself.

Then began a succession of disasters. Mr. Wellman, while leading the party, fell into a snow-covered crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs and compelling a retreat.

Two days later the party was roused at midnight by an icequake under them, due to pressure. In a few moments many dogs were crushed and the sledges destroyed. The members of the expedition narrowly escaped with their lives. They managed to save their precious sleeping bags and some dogs and provisions.

Mr. Wellman's condition became alarming. Inflammation set in and the brave Norwegians dragged him on a sledge by forced marches nearly 200 miles to headquarters, arriving there early last April.

Mr. Wellman is still unable to walk, and will probably be permanently crippled.

After reaching headquarters other members of the expedition explored regions hitherto unknown, and important scientific work was done by Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, Dr. Edward Hofma of Grand Haven, Mich., and A. Harlan of the United States Coast Survey. The expedition killed forty-seven bears and many walruses.

The Capella arrived at Cape Tegethoff in search of the expedition on July 27 last. On Aug. 9 she met the Stella Polar, bearing the expedition headed by Prince Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, which had sailed from Archangel to reconnoitre Northwest Franz Josef Land, and to meet if possible the Wellman expedition.

Mr. Wellman and his companions found no trace in Franz Josef Land of the missing aeronaut, Prof. Andrée.

PLANS OF WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

He Intended to Travel 550 Miles in About 110 Days on Sledges.

The Wellman expedition was started in June 1898, and is the second which Walter Wellman has led in search of the north pole, the first one having taken place in 1893 and 1894.

Mr. Wellman was for many years a newspaper man in Washington, and for a long time as a side issue made a study of arctic exploration. On his first attempt Mr. Wellman's ship, the Ragnoald Jarl, was crushed in the ice, but he came back undaunted and determined to make the trial again.

Mr. Wellman went abroad in 1897 and laid his plans for the second expedition before Nansen, the explorer. He unfolded the details of a sledge journey of 550 miles to the north pole by way of Franz Josef Land, which lies almost north from Nova Zembla, and had previously been explored as far as latitude 82, and said that he intended to establish a supply station at Cape Flora, in latitude 80.

Nansen approved the plans, and after Mr. Wellman had returned to this country he also secured the approval of the National Geographical Society, of which Prof. A. Graham Bell was President, and that organization, as well as the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Weather Bureau, co-operated with him in the scientific preparations for the enterprise.

Lieut. Baldwin, who was formerly a companion of Peary, and Dr. Hofma, and Mr. Harlan, a physicist from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, accompanied him. The whole party, which included Norwegians experienced in arctic work, numbered ten.

The vessel in which the expedition left Tromsoe, the Fridtjof, sailed on June 27, 1898. While the Fridtjof was at Archangel, Russia, where she touched before starting northward for good, seventy-five sledge dogs from Siberia were taken aboard.

On Aug. 30, 1898, the Fridtjof, which was one of the stoutest and best ice steamers obtainable in Norway, returned to Tromsoe, and reported having landed the Wellman party at Cape Tegethoff, and that Mr. Wellman had established a supply house near Cape Flora. It was Mr. Wellman's declared intention before he sailed to have the Fridtjof go back to Tromsoe after carrying him to Franz Josef Land, and then return for the party the next Summer. The news of the return of the expedition is the first intelligence of it which the world has had since Aug. 30, 1898. Some anxiety for the fate of the party has been felt since then.

Mr. Wellman's general plan was to reach the pole by a sledging expedition over pack ice. Leaving two or three men in charge at Cape Flora, he was to push on north with half a dozen others, taking small canvas boats, sledges, and dogs, and after passing Cape Fligely, latitude 82, (reached by Payer in 1874,) to build a hut to winter in, shooting bear seal and walrus for food. He planned to spend the winter there, and then when the light returned, to set out in earnest upon a sledge journey to the pole if conditions were favorable.

Mr. Wellman is a native of Ohio, and has a family of five daughters.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Brazil Desires to Maintain Peace with Every Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 17.—The visiting Argentine Congressmen in taking leave of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day received unusual honors. All the high Brazilian officials paid a visit to the Argentine warships San Martin, Buenos Ayres, and Patria, which accompanied President Roca on his visit to this country.

At a general reception given in honor of the Argentine visitors President Campos Salles of Brazil made an important speech. Addressing President Roca, he said:

"General, your visit is timely, coinciding with the exact moment that Brazil is desirous of maintaining the peace and harmony of her international relations, not only with neighboring nations of similar origin, but also the good understanding and mutual guarantees with every other country."

These remarks are considered to signify the approaching formation of a Latin Republic which will be without prejudice to other countries, especially to the United States.

Gen. Dionysio E. de Castro Cerqueira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice Admiral Manoel J. Alves Barbosa, Minister of Marine, will resign their portfolios. The latter will return to his old post as Brazilian Minister to Switzerland.

President Campos Salles is preparing for a voyage to Buenos Ayres, where he will meet President Errazuriz of Chile early in January.

Baron Fava to Return to His Post.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, will sail next week from Havre for the United States, accompanied by his wife.

THE BOERS REPLY TO ENGLAND

Offer to Grant Five-Year Simple Franchise and a One-fourth Representation to the Gold Fields.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that, instead of replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, to refer the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, the Transvaal Government will intimate its willingness to grant a five-year simple franchise, retrospective and unclogged by restrictions, and that the representation of the gold fields will be extended to one-fourth of the Volksraad, thus exceeding the fifth demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner for South Africa, and rendering an inquiry into the present franchise law unnecessary.

"Nothing will be demanded in return for these concessions; but a suggestion will be made that the Imperial Government should grant something reciprocal.

"This apparent surrender must, however, be received with caution. Unless the new laws are properly secured by effectual guarantees they may only be intended to grant the shadow of reforms, with the object of gaining time and placing Great Britain at a disadvantage."

The correspondents of The Times and The Standard at Johannesburg confirm the statement of the correspondent of The Daily Mail asserting that the new scheme of the Transvaal executives is said to be the result of deliberations between Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and the African politicians of Cape Town. The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is stated on all sides that the Boers in the outside districts are threatening that in the event of war they will murder all the Englishmen and outrage their women.

"All the burghers in the Krugersdorp District were warned yesterday to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice."

PEROT CASE WILL PROCEED.

The Extradition Proceedings Are Not to be Dropped—Police Are Still Watching Mrs. Perot.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., is still here awaiting extradition proceedings on the charge of abducting her daughter, Gladys, from the care of a Maryland court. These proceedings, it now appears, are not to be dropped, but will be continued on Tuesday next.

Counsel for Mrs. Perot said to-day:

"No reply has been received to the cabled request for a stay of the extradition proceedings. The case is not ended yet. I expect important developments."

The police are still watching Mrs. Perot and would arrest her if she attempted to leave the country.

Detective Gault of Baltimore said that Gladys is at Bournemouth with her grandfather and Mrs. Perot's sister. He expects the extradition of Mrs. Perot to be carried out in spite of the settlement of the case to the extent of the child being given over to the custody of the grandfather by mutual agreement between the contending parties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—State Department officials stated to-day that nothing further relating to the Perot case would be made public by the department, as the ends of justice as well as the courtesy due the Maryland officials who initiated the extradition proceedings would be subserved by leaving to Gov. Lowndes's discretion what features in the case should be made public. From this it is inferred that Gov. Lowndes's wishes as to the proceedings to be taken will be carried out.

EMPERORS' MEETING DENIED.

Rulers of Germany, Austria, and Russia Not to Hunt in Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The report telegraphed from St. Petersburg to The London Daily Telegraph, that the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria will meet at Skierniwice, in Poland, early in October, is authoritativeyl denied.

Emperor Nicholas has arranged no hunt for that time and place, which, it was said, would be used as an opportunity for serious political discussion.

MORE HONORS FOR HERKOMER.

The Artist Is the Recipient of a German Decoration.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Hubert Herkomer, the artist, has been appointed a Foreign Knight of the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences.

Hubert Herkomer was born in 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. His father, a skillful woodworker, emigrated with his family in 1851 to the United States, but in 1857 removed to England and settled in Southampton. At the age of thirteen Hubert entered the Art School at Southampton, where he won a bronze medal. In 1865 he went to Munich and was aided in his studies by Prof. Echter. He afterward attended the schools at South Kensington and Southampton, and subsequently went to London and occupied himself successfully with water-color painting. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1879, and in the same year was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. In 1886 he obtained at the Berlin Exhibition one of the "Great Gold Medals" for art. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honor for his services in connection with the Paris Exhibition in 1889, and the honor of Royal Academician was conferred on him in 1890.

VENEZUELA REBELS DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—United States Minister Russell, at Caracas, reports to the State Department that the insurgent faction in the State of Los Andes, Venezuela, under Gen. Citriano Castro, was completely defeated by the Government troops in a bloody battle which lasted eighteen hours.

The loss of the insurgents is placed at 800 killed and wounded, and that of the Government at 300. This is the end of the disturbance in that section, which is the only one affected.

Peru Deputies Want English Schools.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Deputy Velez made a motion that a note be addressed to the Minister of Instruction requesting an explanation as to why the Council had decided to close the English schools at Callao. The motion was adopted.

Emperor William Goes to Metz.

CASSEL, Prussia, Aug. 17.—Emperor William started this evening for Metz.

AN OUTRAGE IN HONDURAS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.—Walter W. Pears brings information from Honduras of an outrage perpetrated upon a Frenchman named Amadeo Du Bois, at San Pedro. Du Bois formerly ran a hotel in partnership with another Frenchman, who shot him while the two were quarreling one day. The man was arrested, but was subsequently released without any effort on the part of the authorities to punish him.

Du Bois was indignant, and did some indiscreet talking. Manuel Bonilla, the commandant at Teguciguipa, made preposterous charges, and the old Frenchman was arrested while bathing in the river. Heavy irons were placed on his wrists and ankles, he was beaten and maltreated by the soldiers and treated with every indignity. A brother of Bonilla deliberately spat in Du Bois's face.

At the time the French Consul was very ill in a distant town, but P. Meyer, the German Consular Agent, immediately took up Du Bois's cause and forced the Honduran authorities to treat him with consideration. He will make a full report to the French Government. Mr. Pears says the occurrence will prove disastrous to Bonilla's career.

New Mica Works in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Mica from South Dakota mines is to be cut and ground within the next thirty days by the Chicago Mica Mining and Milling Company in a local factory. The plant in Chicago will be the only one west of Richmond, Va. The thin sheets will be flaked off from the large blocks. Then they will be made ready for stove doors, lamp chimneys, &c., by a new process. The ambition of the local company to compete with the combined works is said to be the purpose of the venture.

Flouring Mill Burned in Medina.

MEDINA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Weld & Hill flouring mill was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will reach $50,000.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Charles Frohman to Establish a Special Cab Service.

RATE, ABOUT 50 CENTS A MILE

Patrons Can Buy Carriage Coupons at Box Offices When They Get Their Tickets.

Charles Frohman is to establish a system of cab service in connection with his theatres, by which his patrons will be relieved of the present exorbitant prices imposed by liverymen and street "cabbies." The plan will be put into effect at the Empire Theatre a week from next Monday night.

Arrangements will be made by which a cab may be ordered when a ticket is bought. The purchaser may have the vehicle call for him to take him to the theatre and bring him back, or he may order it any time during the performance or after it is over. The rates will be about 50 cents per mile for hansoms and coupés, and $1.25 for carriages. If the plan proves successful, it is intended to put in electric vehicles later on. Mr. Frohman will procure the cabs and carriages by special arrangement with cab companies.

Mr. Dingwall, Jacob Litt's manager at the Broadway Theatre, said yesterday that Mr. Litt was much pleased with the idea of running a line of cabs in connection with the different theatres, and was giving it serious consideration.

"The plan," said Mr. Dingwall, "will prove of as much pecuniary advantage to the manager as to the theatregoer. We think that if all the managers go in for it it will be a fine idea for all parties concerned."

The "cabbies," however, have a different view of the matter. They say their labor unions can "do a thing or two" to put a stop to the proposed reductions. They also claim that a large number of hotel guests have the habit of asking the driver's advice as to "which is the best show," and that in this way they can divert patronage.

RIGHTS TO A PLAY SETTLED.

No Legal Fight Over "A Runaway Girl"—Mr. Powers as the Jockey.

All difficulty over the proprietary rights for "A Runaway Girl," which threatened the production of the play with a legal battle, was avoided by disposing of the property by mutual agreement between Mr. Gray and J. C. Duff to Ben Stevens and Edwin H. Price. This was brought about through the intervention of Klaw & Erlanger, who state that they have no interest in the play other than the booking of the attraction. The rehearsals of the company, which was secured by Mr. Gray, will begin Monday, and the season inaugurated on Sept. 18 at Troy, N. Y.

James T. Powers, who played the part of Flipper, the jockey, has been secured to continue in his old rôle, which will be materially altered to bring Mr. Powers out more prominently, thereby starring him in the piece. As his support he will have Miss Bird Jaksone, Bella Ashland, Marguerite York, Isabel Hall, Beth Marr, Hester Armstrong, May Fiske, Jane Schenck, and Cecelia Garrick.

SHIPLOADS OF ACTORS COMING.

Many Prominent Theatrical Persons Due in Port To-morrow.

Many prominent theatrical persons are due to arrive at this port from Europe to-morrow by various steamship lines. Among them are Miss Viola Allen, who is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen; John Drew, who has been abroad since the close of his season, and the entire English company engaged to appear in the English comedy, "A Little Ray of Sunshine," beginning Aug. 28, at Wallack's Theatre, under the management of Smyth and Rice.

The organization includes twenty persons, among whom are Miss Janet Alexander, Miss Adeline Stuart, Miss Lorna Lawrence, Miss Grace Dudley, and William Elton, who will play the principal comedian rôle, which was originated in London by W. S. Penley.

Miss Kidder in a Winter's Tale.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have decided to make one of the features of the James-Kidder-Hanford combination's forthcoming tour an elaborate production of "The Winter's Tale," in which Mr. James will be seen as Autolycus, Mr. Hanford as King Leontes, and Miss Kidder in the dual rôles of Hermione and Perdita. The other characters will be represented by Barry Johnstone, Collin Kemper, Norman Hackett, Thomas Coffin Cooke, Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff, Miss Helen Singer, Harry Langdon, and John A. Ellsler. The production will be seen in this city during October.

"The Greek Slave" to be Produced.

Although no official announcement has been made as to what disposition was made of "The Greek Slave" by the executors of the Daly estate, and which was intended to be the opening musical production promised this season by the late Augustus Daly, it was said yesterday that Klaw & Erlanger had secured the piece. It is understood that they will make an early production of it this season.

Charles Frohman's Latest Purchase.

Charles Frohman has bought the American and English rights of the German farce called "Lodge Brothers," which was produced successfully last season at the Irving Place Theatre. Mr. Frohman announces that he will produce the play in both the United States and England this season.

Empire Theatre's School of Opera.

William Furst, musical director of Charles Frohman's theatres, and Thomas Karl, formerly leading tenor and manager of "The Bostonians," will be the directors of the new school of opera which has been organized in connection with the Empire Theatre Dramatic School.

RUSSIAN CREED NOT CHANGED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago, declares the Russian fifth commandment has not been changed to read: "Honor thy father and thy mother, the Emperor and his officials, that their days may be long in the land."

He states that none would dare to alter the Russian orthodox creed in any particular, as apart from the religious significance of such a step, he would by such action become the laughing stock of the world.

WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The flagship New York arrived here this evening with the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn. The Texas will rejoin the fleet to-morrow. Since the ships left Bar Harbor Sunday morning they have been engaged in fleet manoeuvring and target practice. The fleet will remain until next Thursday, when it will go to sea for further drill, returning later to Newport.

This morning the ships had torpedo practice in the Seaconnet River at a target floating about eight hundred yards from the ship. The flagship and the Indiana and Massachusetts each fired one torpedo, while the Brooklyn fired two. The shots were very good, especially the one fired from the Indiana, which went through the target.

The topedo boat flotilla left the torpedo station this afternoon with Commander T. C. McLean in command of the W. T. Dupont as the flagship, followed by the Porter, Morris, Winslow, Mackenzie, and Gwin. Under easy steam pressure they ran over to Block Island, going through a number of fleet tactics en route. On the homeward trip the fleet manoeuved in single column and double column formations and executed the many tactics known to torpedo boat warfare in a satisfactory manner.

When the flotilla entered Newport Harbor, the North Atlantic fleet was sighted, and immediately the signal "form wedge" was hoisted, and the signal pennants on each of the other torpedo boats were hoisted, and as the signal from the Dupont was lowered, the evolution was splendidly executed, and the big warships were supposedly attacked and are now assumed to be at the bottom of Narragansett Bay.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The tennis tournament at Newport, the golf games, the preliminaries for the horse show at Southampton, and the weekly dance and the customary golf, the golf and the dances at all the shore and inland watering places, have taken away again the male population—from a modish standpoint—of the town. The next few days will be utter blanks socially as far as New York is concerned. Even the ships arriving have very few passengers of note aboard. All eyes turn to Newport for the last items concerning the very fashionable set. Last evening the weekly dance at the Casino seemed well attended, and there are rumors of a fancy ball to be given at the Golf Club early in September, which seems now the month of promise.

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Among the promised arrivals this week from Europe is that of Mrs. Brown Potter. Generally her advent has had only a theatrical significance, and her arrival or departure would have no place in this column. But Mrs. Potter has chosen to cultivate society again, and society—in London—has been very gracious to her. She has not only the cachet of the set of the Prince of Wales, but she has been entertained at many houses where that set is looked upon with some disfavor. Miss Potter, her daughter, and Mr. James Brown Potter, have been at both Newport and Narragansett this Summer. Mr. Potter has very properly denied the absurd rumors that his daughter would take part in the theatricals arranged by the Earl of Yarmouth. Miss Potter has never professed to have any histrionic ability.

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In the White Mountains there has been quite a succession of dances, and the bal paré seems in favor. Among the well-known New Yorkers who are summering there are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith. Next week there will be a golf costume ball at the Maplewood.

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Lake Champlain and the Hotel Champlain and the country around have been much in the public eye since the stay of President and Mrs. McKinley. Neither the President nor his wife has entered into many of the social pastimes. They have enjoyed riding and yachting in their quiet way. The McKinleys will remain until about Sept. 1. Their presence has drawn quite an official circle around them, and among these are Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay and the Misses Hay, and Attorney General Griggs and Mrs. Griggs. Mrs. Theodore Hageman is one of the New York women who have been conspicuous at the hotel for their handsome gowns, and among other New Yorkers and well-known people are Mrs. John Morgan, Mr. Robert Olyphant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Secretary to the Governor General of Canada; Major Gen. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton of Montreal, and Mrs. F. F. Jones and Miss Jones.

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Miss Susan De Forest Day is cruising in the Scythian, and from last accounts she was off the coast of Maine, en route for Bar Harbor, where she has many friends, and where she will entertain. Miss Day has a large party on board, and the cruise will continue until late in the Autumn. Her book has just been published, and she is one of the several in society who have been added to the list of writers. Others this month have been Mr. C. V. V. Sewell and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, both of whom have written novels of New York life.

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Few remember that Madame Laborl, whose husband was shot on Monday on his way to the defense of Dreyfus, whose counsel he was was Mrs. Vladimir de Pachmann. Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir de Pachmann were in New York about six years ago, when de Pachmann gave his Chopin recitals. He was a pianist of remarkable brilliancy. She is a very pretty woman, who is also a pianist of renown. The de Pachmanns were received and entertained by the musical set and Mme. de Pachmann left a most pleasing impression. Since then she has divorced de Pachmann and married the young advocate who has been the victim of attempted assassination in France.

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Seabright goes along quite gayly with its sailing parties and its little dances at the hotels, and, above all, its golf. At the links, which are crowded every day, may be seen Miss Dominick, the Misses Wylie, the Misses Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. E. Strong, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood. French and English lectures have been quite successful in the mornings. Mrs. Castinger has been giving conferences with much success, and Mrs. John Sherwood read to a large audience at the cottage of Mrs. W. W. Shippen on Wednesday.

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Mrs. Roswell G. Hitchcock has taken a second journey to the mining district, this time not to the Klondike, but British Columbia, and unaccompanied by Miss Van Buren. Mrs. Hitchcock has been stopping at the Cambridge, and has some wonderful adventures to tell of, mountain and plain. She has traveled by train, dog-sled, and sleigh, and had with her a maid and a man. She will write a second book treating of her adventures, and will visit for a short time her daughter, Mrs. Harriman, who is living at Staten Island.

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Already there are some signs of the breaking up of the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have sent word to their place on October Mountain that they will be at Lenox next week, and that they will remain in the Berkshires some time. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have left Newport for the mountains, where they will stop some weeks. These are two from one little coterie of newly married couples, and there is no doubt that others will follow their example.

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The announcement that W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will give a large dance on his steam yacht Valiant at Newport on Monday night next has been hailed with joy by the large number of young people at the resort, who rather paradoxically have not had the opportunity to enjoy a ball or large dance there this Summer. It will be remembered that last Summer was not a dancing one at Newport, due to the fact that the larger houses were not thrown open in consequence of the war then in progress. It had been thought therefore that this Summer would be all the more a dancing Summer, and the surprise is great that August's third week will have closed without a single notable dancing entertainment. There has been some informal dancing at Mrs. Drexel's and other houses, and the very young boys and girls have had some dances, notably one given by Mrs. Burke-Roche for her daughter and sons on Wednesday night.

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Entertaining is contagious at Newport, and Mr. Vanderbilt's starting the ball will probably result in several other large dances in the near future. Mr. Vanderbilt is still devoting himself largely to the entertainment of what is called the new Philadelphia element at Newport, which is led by the three pretty young matrons, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence Dolan.

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The thick fog of last Saturday night and Sunday led to several narrow escapes from loss of life and vessel belonging to the New York Yacht Club fleet. Those yachtsmen whose boats as well as their own and their guests' lives were in danger are reticent regarding their experiences, but stories of this and that accident and this and that narrow escape are beginning to be told. One well-known schooner of the fleet bound to Newport from Martha's Vineyard, and which had a party of four or five on board, including three ladies, almost went on the rocks at West Island on Saturday night. Finding himself among the breakers the Captain let go a kedge anchor which held the boat within a few yards of the rocks until the light breeze of the early morning enabled her to wear off. Bonfires were lighted on shore where the country people gathered, expecting to see the yacht go to pieces in the breakers. The boats were at one time lowered and the owner and his guests spent a night of much anxiety. Another well-known schooner with a party of men on board drifted in the thick fog of Sunday night all night between Point Judith and Beavertail, and had a narrow escape from being run down by a Fall River steamer. From all accounts from twenty to twenty-five sailing yachts and two or three steam yachts were in danger several times during Saturday night and Sunday. It quite frequently happens that the Captains engaged to navigate yachts during the cruise of the New York Club are not familiar with the coast east of New London, and charts and coast pilot books cannot be entirely depended on in case of thick fog which often prevails along these coasts in August, with the many and varied tidal currents that there exist. It is a wonder that there are not more accidents and that boats are not more often lost in consequence.

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The display of beautiful gowns at Newport thus far this week has exceeded that of any previous season, and yachting and the tennis and polo tournaments have brought out some costumes that have caused universal and admiring comment. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at polo on Wednesday, wore a gown that was remarkable not only for its effectiveness, but for its simplicity. It was of heavy cream lace over silk of the same shade. The hat was fashioned with a high crown, and was trimmed with pink roses, relieved by a bunch of black velvet. Mrs. John Jacob Astor's yachting gown is of white piqué cut in Eton style, the heavy lace on the jacket arranged with pointed effect. The open front reveals a yellow silk lace, and she wears a biscuit colored hat, trimmed with white taffeta ribbon tied in a large bow in front and fringed at the ends. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore, at the tennis on Wednesday, an embroidered blue batiste jacket over a petticoat of pale lavender silk, the revers of the corsage edged with cream lace. A wreath of parma violets ornamented the sailor-shaped hat and bunches of these flowers were tucked beneath the brim in the back. Miss Pomeroy, who was with Mrs. Fish, wore figured black and white mousseline de soie, the yoke of the bodice was formed of cream lace, and ruchings of black chiffon were used as a finish. Her hat was of black tulle.

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Organdies and linen suits are especially popular with the Newport women this Summer. Miss Paulding on Thursday was in a white linen Eton suit trimmed with black and with a hat to match. Miss Mabel Gerry was in rose organdie. The flowers were scattered gracefully over the ground of a lighter shade of pink. A deep flounce of cream lace edged the skirt, and the same in narrow width completed the corsage. A long sash of pink chiffon fluttered from the waist in the back and a feather boa of the same color accentuated the fluffy effect. The large cream straw hat held its share of pink roses and the parasol carried matched it. There were several other smart pink organdies in evidence, among them those worn by Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Mrs. Drexel's skirt was trimmed with numerous small ruffles divided in several groups. Her bodice was ornamented with white lace and her hat brightened by pink roses. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence's rose costume was relieved by a yoke of cream lace. She wore a large white hat. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was gowned in white crepe with entre deux of heavy Irish lace on both the bodice and skirt. The hat that she wore was large and trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. Arthur Kemp looked extremely girlish in an Eton costume of white pique, with which she wore a large black and white tie and patent leather opera slippers revealed by a short skirt. A black and white hat completed this costume.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug 17.—Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner last evening, at White Lodge, in honor of Mrs. Astor. The guests who met Mrs. Astor were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr and Mrs. Potter Josephine Johnson, Richard Peters, and Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Egerton L. Winthrop.

Others entertaining last evening included Mrs. C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, W. R. Morgan, Jr., and Thomas F. Cushing.

Mrs. Fowler entertained at luncheon today.

While the date of the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy, has not been definitely set, it is thought the ceremony will occur Sept. 16, at St. Mary's Church here. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Farrell of New York.

W. K. Vanderbilt will give a dinner dance at the Golf Club Aug. 25. The air is filled with rumors of engagements among the cottagers, and the gossips say two such affairs are certain to be announced soon.

Robert L. Gerry drove a party of young people over the ferries to the Narragansett Pier this morning on his coach. Mrs. John R. Drexel occupied the box seat, and among the guests were Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Gerry, Miss Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The Coaching Club's annual parade set for Aug. 26, will be a larger affair than was expected. Among those who will tool coaches are Frederick Bronson, Harold Brown, W. Watts Sherman, W. Forbes Morgan, Robert L. Gerry, Ogden Mills, George Von L. Meyer, and Prescott Lawrence.

H. Thurston See, the artist, has arrived for the purpose of having Miss Julia Dent Grant make her final sittings for her miniature portrait.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have decided to remain at their cottage here for six weeks, and on every side there are indications of a very late season. Cards for social functions are out as far ahead as Sept. 20.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club are Miss Leary, William B. Lawrence, Miss Morgan, J. Rufus Eddy, J. W. Barney, and W. D. Hatch.

The statement that the date has been set for the wedding of Miss Grant to Prince Cantacuzene, which is to occur here, is emphatically denied.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained this evening at dinner for young people. Among the guests were Miss Gerry, Miss Morton, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Fish, Miss Swan, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Clapp, Miss Kane, Miss Wetmore, J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Reginald Brooks, H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Elsie French, and Miss Morgan.

M. Thiebaut, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, is at the Riggs Cottage, where all the business relative to legation affairs will be attended to.

At the annual meeting of the Redwood Library Henry G. Marquand was elected President, Arthur B. Emmons Vice President, and Daniel B. Fearing, Theodore K. Gibbs, George Gordon King, Stephen B. Luce, Louis B. McCagg, and Frederick Tompkins were elected Directors.

Henry Avery gave a luncheon at the Casino this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton.

Miss Potter has returned from Bar Harbor.

Frederick H. Allen returned from New York last evening.

C. W. De Lyon Nichols, formerly Vicar of St. Luke's Church, New York, arrived to-day for his annual visit. Mr. Nichols will shortly sail for London to visit family connections in Windsor Park. Later he will make an extended tour of the Continent.

Casino registers include James S. Speckham, A. S. Barrington, Miss Carr, Harry D. G. Carroll, Mrs. Charles A. Carr, Mrs. John J. Kunkel, Mrs. Howard Gibbs Chase, Isaac Townsend Smith, and H. Anthony Dyer.

Mr. Rossiter of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is a guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Miss McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is visiting the cottagers.

Ira Richards, Jr., is the guest of Eben Knowlton, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Willoughby of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren, Mrs. and Miss Cook, Mrs. G. R. Parsons of Providence, and J. C. Haydon and Miss Haydon of Philadelphia are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Richard K. Irwin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Garrett.

Dr. and Mrs. Appleton of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at Pinard cottage No. 5.

The Casino dance this evening was the best attended of the season. The balconies, too, were filled, and the weather for dancing was perfect. Among the many seen on the floor were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Miss Whiting, the Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Cope Whitehouse, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Fernando Yznaga, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Richard Peters, Grafton Cushing, Henry Clews, Jr., John Bert, Thomas F. Cushing, Franklin A. Plummer, K. Stanley Mortimer, E. Rollins Morse, Miss Daisy Peirson, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Miss Burden, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Madeline Goddard, R. I. Gammell, Jr., the Misses Stone, the Misses Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Elsie French, Miss Edith Clapp, W. Hude Nellson, Miss C. Ogden Jones, H. A. Havemeyer, J. B. Stokes, Miss Cushing, Miss Ladenburg, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradden Hamilton.

Among the beautiful gowns worn at the dance was that of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. This was a heavy salmon-pink satin, with close-fitting waist ornamented with cream lace, as was the tunic. Knots of black velvet were fastened in several places, and bands of velvet were worn about the throat. A silver-spangled butterfly glittered in her hair, and diamonds gleamed amid the lace of her bodice.

Miss Mabel Gerry wore a costume of light blue silk draped with silver spangled net. Two tips of the same shade ornamented her hair. Mrs. William E. Carter was gowned in heavy jet, fitting in close habit style. The right shoulder was held with a twisted fold of pale blue chiffon.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was clad in white chiffon embroidered in black. A quantity of narrow black-edged ruffles extended upward from the edge of the skirt to where they met the scalloped tunic. Her coiffure held an aigrette of white tipped with black and her corsage ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Morton wore mauve mousseline de soie trimmed with white lace appliqué. Miss Daisy Post's gown was of light pink-spangled gauze over satin. Miss Virginia Gammell wore blue satin trimmed with cream lace and chiffon.

"KODAK FIENDS" AT NEWPORT.

Protests Against Their Practices About the Cottage Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—If the laws of this State can reach the "kodak fiends," some of the married men of the cottage colony will take the cases into the courts, and action will be brought against the aforesaid "fiends" and their employers. All over the avenue the women are constantly brought face to face with a kodak and snapped, and a few days afterward the newspaper sending the kodak operator here, prints the alleged pictures, which, in some cases, have not been flattering. According to common report, one of the cottagers went to his lawyer this morning to ascertain if the laws were so framed

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Offices 621 Broadway. 30 West 23d St.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of said Trust Companies ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIDLCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1899, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

B. R. T.
WILL FALL TO 50.
Expert analysis of Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings show there can be nothing left for its stockholders after fixed charges, rentals, and taxes are paid; honest information mailed free. Address TRUTHSEEKER, Times, 1,242 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each,
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Trensury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

The New York Air Brake Company,
No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.
$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.
The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Comp'y.
Dividends for the half year ended 30th June, 1899, have been declared as follows:
On the Preference Stock, two per cent.
On the Common Stock, two per cent.
Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 2d October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.
The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, October 2d, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books, at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 25th August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 8th September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, 1st September.
All books will be reopened on Tuesday, October 3d.
By order of the board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 14th August, 1899.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.
A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING,
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary. President.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

NEW JERSEY BANK TAXATION.

Allan L. McDermott, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, yesterday sent to the Tax Commissioners an opinion relative to the new tax law passed by the Legislature at its last session. Mr. McDermott says:

"The act of 1899, in so far as it attempts to provide a scheme for the taxation of National and State banks, is void. As to the taxation of stock owned by residents of New Jersey, the scheme of the old law is continued and such stock is to be assessed where the owner resides. As to stock owned by non-residents, the provision is that 'the bank shall be assessed to the amount of such shares owned by non-residents in the manner now provided by statute in the case of other corporations.'

Mr. McDermott says the adverb "now" deprives this provision of all force because there is no existing legislation for the taxing of the stock of other corporations, and it therefore follows that under the act of 1899 all bank stock held by non-residents is practically exempted from taxation. This is in violation of the Constitution, which requires all property to be assessed under general laws and uniform rules at its true value. Mr. McDermott concludes by advising the board to ignore the act of 1899 and to assess bank stock owned by non-residents according to the rules established by the board in the past.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	632,943
To date this year	114,960,358
Corresponding date last year	64,327,774

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$1,939,700
To date this year	$628,048,830
Corresponding date last year	$564,331,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louisv. & Nash	2½
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Minn. & St. L	3¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., Top. & S. F	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	National Biscuit	½
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	2¼	Norf. & West. pf	1¼
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	Northern Pacific	¾
Central Pacific	1⅞	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P	¾	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	Penn. R. R	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	3	People's Gas, Chi	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	1
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	5½
Consolidated Ice	9	Pullman Car	¾
Consolidated Gas	3⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅝
Del., Lack. & West	½	St. L. Southwest	⅝
Detroit City Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf	2½	Southern Ry. pf	1
Fort W. & Rio Gr	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅞	Western Union	½
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	⅝	Cont. Tobacco pf	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	1⅜	Delaware & Hudson	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	International Paper	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	⅞	Kan. C., P. & G	½
Am. Tobacco pf	¾	Laclede Gas pf	½
Buff., Roch. & P	.8	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb	4	Minn. St. L. & S. S. M	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Lehigh Valley Term. Ry. 1st	1½
Detroit City Gas 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B'f 6s	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Cah. Coal 6s	5
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st	1		
Int. & G. N. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st 1 | St. P., M. & M. con. 6s 1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Even the most violent Wall Street bears seem finally to have become convinced that money-market stringency is not to cut much further figure as an influence against security values. Call funds are down to 2 and 3 per cent. again, and even the biggest of the money lenders are talking of permanent ease. While it lasted the money-market bugaboo was worked for much more than it was worth, and reaction from the scarecrow campaign is due naturally.

Action by the Bank of England yesterday—no advance in the discount rate being made—is influential in important financial circles here, but of greater consequence is it as an index of the disappearance abroad, or certainly the material decrease there, of monetary apprehensions. And one effect of this showed yesterday in buying orders here for the account of Europe. At no time recently has foreign interest been so manifest. Practically bare of American stocks, Europe is likely to become a buyer on an extensive scale if her buying begins at all. Were London alone to take back stocks which in volume would approach American holdings there before the Baring panic, the effect upon market values would be far greater than any superficial view will estimate—for the truth is that our home market is itself almost bare of offerings of standard stocks. Never before in Wall Street history has there been so small a proportion as now of securities carried on margin in brokers' offices, speculatively, ready to be marketed. The American fashion has come to be for Americans to own American stocks outright. And this reflects a development so extraordinary that past rules and precedents are practically valueless as measures for what may and must result in any substantial broadening of our market.

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One fact sure to be conspicuous as the market grows will be the favor into which stocks of the highest class will move—stocks like St. Paul and Rock Island, Burlington and Northwest, Pennsylvania and New York Central. The earnings which such properties are making grow more and more phenomenal. Their marvelous records are, moreover, likely to become still more wonderful. Their managers speak of this not as a likelihood but as a certainty beyond question. Such better earnings are an assurance of better dividends. Every property of this class earns much more than it disburses, and finally the time seems to be reached where even the most ultra policies of conservatism do not require continuing extraordinary expenditures for betterments as a charge against operating expenses.

And it will be helpful for the security market to have the leadership of the stocks of such properties.

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What has been going on in local traction stocks recently—and some of those performances have been remarkable in more ways than appear on the surface—bids fair to have surprising sequels shortly.

THE TON-MILE RATE.

Commenting upon the fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio annual report shows an average freight rate on coal shipped to seaboard of 2.21 mills per ton-mile, The Engineering News says:

"We respectfully commend this average bulk freight rate of 2.21 mills per ton-mile to the consideration of the commission which is to advise the Governor of New York what the State had best do with its canals. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has caused no small commotion among the ardent canal defenders by bluntly confessing that he has seen a great light and has come, much to his own surprise, to be convinced that the railway can haul freight at less cost than the canal. 'No one could have believed it possible,' says he, 'for the cost of railroad transportation to be reduced to 3 mills per ton-mile; yet this figure has undoubtedly been reached, and there is good reason to expect that further economies will bring the cost down to 2 mills per ton-mile.'

"It will be seen from the above figures from the Chesapeake and Ohio report that Mr. Hewitt was looking a very short distance into the future when he prophesied a reduction from 3 mills to 2 mills. More than three-fourths of this reduction had already been made on a railway system more than a thousand miles in extent before Mr. Hewitt's recent statement was written.

"In view of this record, who would set 2 mills per ton-mile as a limit to the reduction in the cost of hauling freight in the future? Surely larger cars, more powerful locomotives, more permanent and durable track, with all the economies and improvements that future inventors may bring forth will carry the record much below the two-mill rate which Mr. Hewitt regarded as the ultimatum, but to which we are already closely approximating."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London reversed its position and bought stocks in this market yesterday, taking about 30,000 shares. The failure of the Bank of England to raise its discount rate and the better complexion of political affairs on the Continent were responsible for the improved sentiment abroad. Prices rulling in London before the opening here showed a considerable advance over the New York closing of Wednesday, and throughout the first two hours of business the arbitrage houses took round lots of Southern Pacific, Southern Railways, Louisville, Northern Pacific common, Union Pacifics, Atchison preferred, and Chesapeake and Ohio.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Urgent covering of shorts was yesterday responsible for most of the advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The stock touched 112¼, an advance of 3 points over Wednesday's closing figures. Insiders seemed to be quite satisfied with the way in which he shorts ran the stock up and did practically no buying to help the advance. There were absolute denials of the several bearish rumors that have been used against Brooklyn during the past few days. Mr. Keene, whom the bears still consider their leader in the stock, was out of town. It is expected that within a few days the company's annual report will be published and bulls on the property say that the exhibit of the road's finances will prove most encouraging.

The other local traction shares were also strong. Metropolitan gained 2 points, selling above 206. Manhattan enjoyed buying of excellent character and got up close to 117. Gossip on the latter stock was bullish and insiders were quoted as predicting an early upward movement.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANT.

Southern Pacific made a new high price for this movement yesterday, touching 39½ and gaining more than 2 points net for the day. Inside interests, who are believed to have pooled their interests, and buying orders for mutual benefit, bought the stock heavily, their brokers being active and aggressive, especially toward the close. Confidence in what can be accomplished in Southern Pacific's financial affairs seems to increase, even among insiders, as the time for the exchange of Central Pacific stock draws near, and friends of the property are intimating that dividends are nearer in sight than generally realized. The exchange of Central Pacific for Southern Pacific stock will probably take place about a month hence.

LOUISVILLE AND SOUTHERN.

Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway shares advanced simultaneously yesterday on consolidation reports received from the South. The scheme to have the Atlantic Coast Line control the lease of the Georgia Railroad, now held by the Louisville, was regarded in Wall Street as altogether probable, and although no confirmation of the Southern-Louisville combination plan could be secured, it received much attention in high quarters. The coincident strength of the stocks convinced Wall Street that something quite out of the ordinary is pending in the affairs of the companies. The buying of Louisville and the Southern Railways was chiefly by brokers who were believed to be acting for a pool of insiders. Louisville sold above 80, Southern Railway preferred at 54⅜, and the common at 12½.

ATCHISON'S STRENGTH.

Atchison preferred was a feature yesterday, running up a point to 65¼ on heavy buying by Housman & Co., Strong, Sturgis & Co., McIntyre & Wardwell and other representative commission houses. Boston interests were also quite active, and advices from that city reported sentiment among well informed people to be strongly bullish on the stock. Conservative estimates of the increase to be shown in the July net were lower than recent wild hopes telegraphed from Chicago in the form of predictions, but they calculate $700,000 as the minimum figure. Wall Street interests close to the management say that their present buying is based not upon past earnings but upon the prospects of coming increases.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

New York Central showed new activity and strength yesterday on buying by several Vanderbilt houses. Inquiry in these quarters failed to disclose any actual news, but brought out intimations of impending developments of wide importance. It was said that Vanderbilt interests have just been able to complete a plan which they have had in mind for a long time past, but which has heretofore been held back by obstacles only now overcome.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Heavy selling of Sugar Trust yesterday morning put the stock down as low as 156⅝, and for a time it was the conspicuous weak spot in the otherwise strong market. The Street was at first inclined to regard the selling as coming from Mr. T. W. Lawson of Boston and from Standard Oil interests, but subsequent developments led close observers to believe that the decline was only the result of a bear raid. When Sugar broke 158, support was given by brokers often employed by inside interests, and this buying, which kept up until the close, brought about a sharp rally that put the stock up to 160 and closed it with a substantial net gain for the day. The buyers had apparently unlimited orders, and their aggressiveness was decidedly disconcerting to the shorts.

ICE STOCK RECOVERS.

Consolidated Ice recovered yesterday from its artificial slump of Wednesday, jumping up 9 points to 40 on sales of a few 100-share lots. The way in which the stock advanced made it evident that the previous day's decline was unwarranted and significant of nothing in the company's affairs.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £951,000; circulation decreased £272,000, bullion increased £678,939, other securities decreased £486,000, other deposits increased £406,000, public deposits increased £36,000, notes reserve increased £1,005,000, Government securities decreased £10,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.34 per cent. Last week it was 44.78 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale at foreclosure of the Lebanon Springs Railway for $100,025 to parties acting for W. C. Roberts of this city, who recently bought a large amount of the tax claims against the company.

The $1,250,000 new stock of the New York Air Brake to be issued at par to stockholders in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings.

Aggregate shipments of coal from the Cumberland region from Jan. 1 to Aug. 12 148,599 tons in excess of the same period last year.

Offers made for the stock of nearly all the seventy print cloth mills at Fall River by capitalists of this city interested in forming a great print cloth combine.

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad accused by Eastern connections of issuing tickets at less than authorized rates.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Surplus of $113,290 shown by the Fitchburg Railroad for the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $93,653, and making an increase of $78,538 for the fiscal year.

Declaration of regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on National Lead preferred stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $176,755,298; balances, $7,966,602; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $429,345.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83¼ for commercial.

'In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16@5.22⅛ for long and 5.18⅜ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 30c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices on the Bourse today, influenced by the easy rates of contangos in London and especially favorable advices regarding the Transvaal difficulty, were firm. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities reacted, the former closing at 60.57½. Kafirs were in good demand, large purchases being made on London account. Three per cent. rentes 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 20,725,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 1,325,000 francs; gold in hand increased 2,675,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 4,950,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 2,550,000 francs.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Foreigners were steady. Americans recovered. Canadian Pacifics were weak, owing to local speculative selling. Local shares were firmer. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—Business improved on the Boerse to-day, being encouraged by the news from other Boerses. Spanish 4s and Italians were harder.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—American securities opened firm, and remained so all day, with Louisville leading the advance. The close was firm.

Consols for money, 106 3-16; for the account, 106⅜; Atchison, 21⅞; Canadian Pacific, 98¾; St. Paul, 135½; Illinois Central, 117½; Louisville, 80½; Union Pacific preferred, 79¼; New York Central, 142; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¾.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 11-16; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £54,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.00; Madrid, 23.07; Lisbon, 44.00; Rome, 7.60.

Bar silver steady at 27 13-16d. per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 59¾.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,770

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 17, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17¾	610	Am. Car & Foundry..	17	17	17	17	— ⅝
67	67⅜	110	Am. Car & Found. pf..	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
44½	44¾	1,368	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	45	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
91	91¾	1,630	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91½	92	91	91½	— ⅛
41⅝	42	400	American Cotton Oil..	41½	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
98½	94¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	94	94	94	94	.....
35	37½	100	Am. District Tel.....	35	35	35	35	.....
10¾	11½	10	American Linseed	12¼	12½	12⅜	12½	.....
52½	53½	800	Am. Linseed pf.....	54⅞	54⅞	53	53	—1⅜
67	69	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
5⅝	6½	125	American Spirits Mfg.	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	5,155	Am. Steel & Wire....	59⅛	59½	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
158⅜	160	55,572	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	158½	160	156⅝	159⅞	+1⅝
38	38½	530	Am. Steel Hoop	38	38½	38	38½	+1
84	84½	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	83⅜	84½	82¾	84⅜	+ ⅜
42¼	42½	1,080	American Tin Plate...	42½	42½	41⅜	42¼	— ⅛
88½	90	440	American Tin Plate pf.	89½	90	89	89	— ⅛
122¾	123	26,025	American Tobacco	122½	124	120	123	.....
142	144	100	American Tobacco pf.	144	143	143	143	— ¾
57⅛	57½	1,200	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	57¼	56⅝	57¼	+1
21⅝	21⅞	10,670	At., T. & S. F.....	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	31,777	At., T. & S. F. pf....	64⅝	65¼	64½	65¼	+1
52⅜	52¼	13,070	Baltimore & Ohio	50	52½	50	52⅛	+2⅝
74	74½	16,945	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	74½	72½	74¼	+2¼
8	9½	511	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	9½	9½	9	9	+ ¼
111	111¼	35,627	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110⅜	112¼	110¼	111	+1¼
19	19⅜	1,210	Brunswick City	19¼	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32	32	32	32	—3
74	76	20	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
53⅛	54	200	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
96	96¼	100	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
58⅝	58⅝	10,660	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	57	58¼	57	58⅝	+1⅛
28¼	28⅝	3,493	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28⅜	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
137⅛	137⅜	6,480	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	136⅜	137⅜	136⅝	137¼	+ ¾
15¼	15⅝	3,400	Chicago Great West...	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	.....
75⅜	76	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76	76	75	75⅝	— ⅛
38	38⅝	650	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38⅜	39⅜	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
96½	97½	651	Chi. Gr. West. deb....	96½	98½	97	97	—4
9½	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
131⅞	132	8,935	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131½	132¼	131½	132	+ ⅛
174	175	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¾	173⅝	173¾	173⅝	— ¼
162	162½	1,900	Chicago & Northw....	160⅛	162⅝	160⅛	162⅝	+2¼
195	200	1,300	Chi. & Northw. pf....	198	198	198	198	+3
118¼	118⅝	3,166	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅝
44	45	1,510	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45	45	44	45	— ½
57⅛	58	900	C., C., C. & St. L....	57	57⅜	57	57⅛	.....
99	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99½	99½	99½	—⅛
52¼	52¼	3,485	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	—1¼
5⅛	5½	200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
46	47	500	Col. Southern 1st pf....	46¼	46½	46	46	.....
17½	18	482	Col. Southern 2d pf....	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
17½	18¼	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	17¼	18	17¼	18	+1¼
47⅛	48⅜	19,210	Continental Tobacco ..	49	49⅝	47½	48⅛	— ⅜
97⅜	97½	4,670	Continental Tobac. pf.	98	98	96¾	97¼	— ⅛
179½	179¾	3,275	Consolidated Gas	177½	180¾	177½	179⅜	+3¾
38½	40	650	Consolidated Ice	40	40	37½	40	.....
123	123¾	100	Delaware & Hudson....	122	123	123	123	+ ⅛
176½	176¾	230	Del., Lack. & West....	176½	176½	176¼	176½	+ ⅛
21¾	22¼	100	Denver & R. G.....	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,130	Denver & R. G. pf....	76⅜	76⅛	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅛
20	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
96	98½	300	Detroit City Gas.....	97	98½	97	98½	+ ⅛
37	37½	27	Erie 1st pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	1,400	Evans. & T. H.....	40	41¾	40	41¾	+1⅛
88	89	682	Evans. & T. H. pf....	86	88⅝	86	88½	+2⅛
59½	60	865	Federal Steel	59⅜	59⅞	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
81⅜	82⅜	660	Federal Steel pf.....	82	82	82	82	.....
24¼	25	200	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr..	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
124	125	400	General Electric	123½	124	123½	124	+1
168	168½	210	Great Northern pf....	167½	167¾	167½	167¾	— ¼
114	116	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	.....
61	61¾	300	Hocking Valley pf....	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	725	Illinois Central	114½	114¾	114½	114½	.....
40	40½	2,010	International Paper....	41	41¼	40	40	—1
78	79	500	Internat. Paper pf....	78½	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
15¾	16¼	200	International Silver ..	16	16	16	16	.....
14⅜	14⅞	1,960	Iowa Central	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
58½	59	2,150	Iowa Central pf.....	57½	58¼	57¼	58¼	+ ⅛
12	12¼	1,100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	12½	12⅜	12	12	— ½
..	..	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	9	9	9	9	.....
96	99	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	98	98	98	98	— ½
201½	210	17	Lake Shore	201	201	201	201	.....
79⅝	79⅞	22,460	Louisville & Nashville.	78	80⅞	78	79⅜	+2½
116¼	116¼	5,830	Manhattan Con	116¼	116⅞	115⅜	116¼	+ ⅛
205	205⅜	1,407	Metropolitan St. Ry..	204½	206½	204	206	+2
15¼	15½	1,160	Mexican Central	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
..	..	1,500	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
70	71	2,900	Minn. & St. Louis....	66½	70	66½	70	+3¼
96¼	97½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96½	96¼	96¼	96¼	—1
67¼	67½	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68⅜	67	68⅜	.....
..	..	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	.....
39¼	39½	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40	40	39	39½	— ⅜
48⅝	48⅞	2,310	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅝	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	46	1,380	Mobile & Ohio.....	45	46¾	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	280	National Biscuit Co...	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	375	National Lead Co.....	32⅜	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
113	113½	60	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112½	112	113¼	.....
56¼	56½	900	National Steel	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	—⅛
97¼	97⅝	110	National Steel pf....	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
118	118½	1,200	New Jersey Central...	117½	118¼	117½	118½	+ ⅛
138⅜	139	9,520	New York Central....	138½	139⅜	138	139	+ ½
14	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜	.....
26¼	26½	1,550	N. Y., Ont. & Western	26¼	26⅜	26	26¼	.....
22	22⅛	1,325	Norfolk & Western...	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
71⅞	72	6,085	Norfolk & West. pf...	71½	72⅜	71¼	72	+1¼
12⅜	12¾	900	North American	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
53¼	53⅝	26,930	Northern Pacific	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
76½	77	1,360	Northern Pacific pf....	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	+ ⅛
44½	45	340	Pacific Coast	44	44⅜	44	44⅜	+1¼
63¼	64	618	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	63	63¼	63	63¼	+ ⅜
47¼	47½	3,425	Pacific Mail	46¼	47⅛	46	47⅛	+1¼
135¾	136	6,340	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¼	136⅝	135¼	136	+1
120⅞	121	3,850	People's Gas, Chicago.	121	121⅛	120¾	120¾	+ ⅝
2⅜	2¼	110	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,330	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	75½	77	75¼	76¼	+1
97¼	98	4,525	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92⅜	100	92⅜	97⅛	—5½
186	190	35	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi..	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜	.....
59	60	560	Pressed Steel Car....	59½	59½	59	59	—1
89½	89½	250	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
157½	158½	123	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	60⅞	3,200	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	33⅛	630	Reading 2d pf	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	.....
78	79	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	78	78	78	78	.....
50	52	49	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
15	15⅝	17	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
38	38⅝	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
17¾	17½	1,100	St. Louis Southw.....	16¾	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ¾
39⅝	39¾	5,400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ⅝
111¼	113	10	St. Paul & Omaha....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
39¾	39½	87,325	Southern Pacific	37¼	39½	37¼	39⅜	+2⅜
12¾	12⅞	8,426	Southern Railway	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
54½	54⅝	22,770	Southern Railway pf..	53½	54⅝	53¾	54½	+1
90⅞	91	8,160	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	89⅜	91¼	89¾	91	-2
21	21¼	1,600	Texas Pacific	21	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	8,655	Union Pacific	44¾	45½	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	1,945	Union Pacific pf.....	77	77⅞	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	1,850	Union Bag & Paper....	32⅜	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
84	84	515	Union Bag & Paper pf.	83½	83⅞	82	82½	+ ⅛
52	54	10	United States Express.	53	53	53	53	.....
10¼	10½	27,158	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
74½	75	2,130	U. S. Leather pf.....	74¾	75¼	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	50	250	United States Rubber.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	650	Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	755	Western Union Tel....	88	88⅝	88	88½	+ ⅛
10¼	11½	1,175	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
24⅜	25	200	Wheel. & L. E., 2d pf..	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
53½	54	100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54	54	54	54	.....
Sales.....		630,842						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..	M. C. R. pf.	108	..
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	Man. Beach.	11	20
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	M. W. S. El.	..	..
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	pf. Chi.	15	15½
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114	M. W. S. El.	..	..
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131	of 1925. pf.	56	58
4s, c., 1925	130¼	131	Mt. Sterling.	..	..
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½	S. S. M.	25	26
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112½	M. & Essex.	182½	184½
D. C. 3-65s	117	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102
Adams Exp.	113	115	N. Lo. t. r.	2½	3
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Am. Coal	150	170	Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60
Am. Exp.	141	142	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
Am. Ma. co.	16¾	17½	Nev. Cent. C.	37	40
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	30½	N. Y. A. B.	191	195
Am. S. R. pf.	120	121	N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
Am. T. & C.	99	101½	N. Y. & N. H.	18	18½
Ann Arbor.	18	18½	N. Y. & N. H.	41	42
Am. Arb. pf.	41	42	St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	29	31
Br. Un. Gas.	136	140	2d pf.	31	34
B., C. R. & N.	102	..	Norf. So.	72	..
Can. Trac.	92	95	Ont. Mining.	7¾	9
Chi. Con. Tr.	..	56	Ore. R. R. & N.	43	46
C. & E. Ill.	76½	77	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½	P. C. 1st pf.	86	88½
C., I. & L. pf.	..	43	Penn. R.	87.5	..
C. T. & T.	41	45	Peo. & East.	4	6
C. L. & W.	9	11	Phila. Co.	82	90
C. L. & W. pf.	39	41	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	180	..
C. & E.	186	190	P. & W. pf.	10	13
C. & N. Dv.	2⅝	3	Quicksilver.	2	3
Col. Mid.	6	6¾	Quicksil' pf.	8	10
Col. Mid. pf.	17½	18½	Reading.	21½	22
Consol. Coal.	50	55	Rens. & Sar.	101	..
Con. Coal.	85	89	R., W. & O.	130	..
D., M. & Ft.	86	..	R. Gr. W.	30	33½
D. pf.	105	125	St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
Eighth Av.	400	..	St. L. & S. F.	11½	13
Erie.	13¾	13⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	73
E. T. & T.	98	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	55	56½
Glucose Sug. Ref.	64¾	65	St. P. & D. 55	..	..
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110	113	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
Hock. Val.	24⅝	24¾	St. P. & Om. pf.	175	185
Homestake.	74	76	Sil. bull. ctfs.	60½	61½
Ill. Cent., l.	100	..	Joliet & Chi.	115	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12	T. P. L. T.	13	14
K. & D. M.	3½	5	Third Av.	185	195
K. & D. M. pf.	..	..	T. & O. C.	..	20
Knick. Ice.	17½	18	T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Knick. Ice. pf.	50	52	Tri. R. T.	64	67
Knick. l. pf.	74	77	U. S. R. Pr.	115½	118
Lac. Gas.	57¼	58	U. S. R. Pr. pf.	21	22
L. E. & W.	21	21½	U. & B. R.	170	..
L. E. & W. pf.	..	..	Wabash pf.	7⅜	8¼
pf.	80¼	80⅞	Wag. P. Car.	186	200
Long Island.	67	71	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
Man. C. R.	180	..			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,488,635
Gold reserve	246,221,304
Net silver	4,852,473
United States notes in the Treasury	15,928,322
Treasury notes of 1890	749,911
Total receipts this day	1,793,030
Total receipts this month	26,781,264
Total receipts this year	74,785,522
Total expenditures this day	2,205,000
Total expenditures this month	31,420,000
Total expenditures this year	87,981,090
Deposits in National banks	77,989,214
Silver bullion	787,110
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	203,698
Government receipts—	890,224
Internal revenue	763,591
Customs	140,514
Miscellaneous	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum sold at .25, 100 Best and Belcher at .70, 450 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.20@2.15, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 400 Mexican at .61, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 400 Phoenix at .12, 300 Sierra Nevada at .77@.78, 500 Syndicate at .09, 1,000 Utah at .13@.14@.12, and 200 Work at .28.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Plymouth	.09
Adams Consol	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Belcher	.33	Potosi	.37
Best & Belcher	.62	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	2.25	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Bruns. Con	.16	Savage	*.56
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chollar	.20	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.20	Small Hopes	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	Union Consol	.28
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.29
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.09	Anaconda	.53
Eureka Consol	.40	Cripple Creek Cons.	.11
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.06
Gould & Curry	.40	Cresus	.01
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.89
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consol	.03	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	Portland	1.90
La Cronas	.01	Specimen	.03
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.33
Little Chief	.20	Work	.26
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	7.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13
Ophir	1.05	Grey Forge	.13
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. C. S. Con.	.10¼	Isabella	.93
Gold Magnet	.009	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.58	Little Gem	.00¼
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.70	Mollie Gibson	.25
Alamo	.09½	Mount Rosa	.26
Anaconda	.52½	Old Gold	.01
Anchoria	.72	Pande Basin	.05
Cr. Ck. Con.	.12	Portland	1.95
Cannon Ball	.006	Sentinel	.00 2¼
Elkton	.94	Union Gold	.33
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.05	Work	.25
Gem	.03	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Golden Fleece	.25		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	110
Binghamton Gas 5s	02½
Fern. Coal Company	10
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	25
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907	500 ..... 112⅝	Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s	5,000 ..... 98½
U S 2s, coup	1,500 ..... 108¼		2,000 ..... 98⅞
Small bonds	700 ..... 108⅛	Minn & St L con 5s	2,000 116
Adams Exp 4s	1,000 107	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 98⅜
Am Spirits M Co 6s	1,000 ..... 91½	Mo, K & T 2d	20,000 ..... 68⅞
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s	4,000 ..... 86½		10,000 ..... 68⅜
	19,000s10F 86½		20,000 ..... 68¼
	2,000 ..... 86⅜	Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000 ..... 93½
	2,000 ..... 86½		1,000 94
	13,000 ..... 86⅜		2,000 ..... 94¼
Gen 4s	1,000 ..... 101⅞		3,000 ..... 94½
	500 ..... 101½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	10,000 ..... 93⅜
	6,000 ..... 101⅝	Moh & Ohio gen 4s	4,000 ..... 86⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s	20,000 96	N Y Cent & H 3½s	12,000 ..... 110⅝
	22,000 ..... 96⅛	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	2,000 ..... 107½
	60,000 ..... 96¼		1,000 ..... 96¼
	1,000 96		29,000 ..... 96¼
	20,000 ..... 96¼	N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s	1,000s20F 106⅛
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued	10,000 ..... 93½		4,000 ..... 106⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s	25,000 ..... 100⅜	Norf & W Ry con 4s	1,000 95
	500 ..... 100½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	58,000 ..... 66⅜
	500 ..... 100⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	2,000 ..... 103⅛
	1,000 ..... 100⅜		45,000 103
	22,000 ..... 100¼		10,000 ..... 103⅛
	17,000 ..... 100¼	Registered	4,000 ..... 103½
	10,000 ..... 100¼	Ore R R & Nav 4s	3,000 ..... 101¼
	40,000b3 ..... 100¼		6,000 ..... 101½
	3,000 ..... 100¼	Ore Sh Line 6s	1,000 129
	12,000 ..... 100⅜	Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s	2,000 ..... 96½
	7,000 ..... 100½	Inc B and col tr	10,000 ..... 78⅝
Cahaba Coal 1st	1,000 108	Pac Coast 1st 5s	2,000 ..... 104½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	2,000 97		5,000 ..... 104¾
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	1,000 ..... 6½	Reading Co gen 4s	2,000 ..... 88¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	2,000 ..... 97⅜		8,000 88
	28,000 ..... 97½	Rio Gr West 1st	1,000 98
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s	10,000 ..... 102½	St L I M & So 4s	4,000 ..... 84⅜
Chi & Erie 1st	1,000 ..... 116⅝		13,000 ..... 84⅝
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s	1,000 111		15,000 ..... 84⅞
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	2,000 ..... 106⅝		10,000 ..... 84⅝
	5,000 107		6,000 ..... 84⅞
Chi, St. L. & N. O, Memphis Div 1st	1,000 ..... 106¼		26,000 84
Chi Term Tran 4s	10,000 99	St L & S F g m 5s	25,000 ..... 109⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	11,000 ..... 94⅜	St L S'w'n 1st	5,000 ..... 95½
Col & South 1st 4s	2,000 ..... 86½		3,000 95
	5,000 ..... 86¼	St L S'w'n 2d inc	3,000 ..... 65¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	4,000 ..... 98½		2,000 ..... 65½
	8,000 ..... 98¾		2,000 ..... 66¼
	60,000 99		3,000 ..... 65¾
	5,000 ..... 99¼		2,000 ..... 65⅞
	8,000 ..... 99½		5,000 ..... 65½
	10,000 ..... 99⅜		5,000 ..... 65⅝
Edison El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	2,000 ..... 112½		1,000 ..... 65⅛
Erie gen lien 4s	5,000 ..... 72¼	St P, M & M con 6s	1,000 142
Evans & T H gen 5s	2,000 103	St P, M & M, Mon Ext 4s	10,000 105
Flint & P M 6s	6,000 ..... 105⅝	San Ant & A P 4s	2,000 79
	4,000 106	So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	10,000 ..... 83¼
Ft W & D C 1st	7,000 79		5,000 ..... 83¼
	8,000 ..... 79½		7,500 ..... 83¾
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s	6,000 ..... 103⅝		25,000 ..... 83¼
	5,000 ..... 103⅜		57,000 ..... 83⅜
Ga Pac 1st 6s	2,000 120		20,000 ..... 83½
Hocking Val 4½s	1,000 ..... 101⅝		46,000 ..... 83⅜
	5,000 102

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Double Victory from the Cincinnatis.

TWO WELL-PLAYED CONTESTS

The Clevelands Get a Bad Beating in Brooklyn — Philadelphias Now in Second Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	67	34	.663
Philadelphia	64	39	.621
Boston	63	39	.618
Baltimore	60	39	.606
Cincinnati	55	45	.550
St. Louis	55	47	.539
Chicago	53	47	.530
Pittsburg	51	51	.500
Louisville	45	57	.441
New York	43	55	.439
Washington	35	67	.343
Cleveland	17	88	.162

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Cincinnati, 4, (first game.)
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 20; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 6, (first game.)
Louisville, 2; Boston, 1, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 6.
Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

There were about four hours of real, live baseball yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, where 3,000 persons had the pleasure of seeing the New Yorks score a double victory over the Cincinnatis. In both contests the visitors were clearly outplayed.

The local team looked to have only a slim chance to win when the afternoon's programme began. The team was badly crippled through the absence of George Davis, who hurt his hand in Wednesday's game. To make matters worse, Warner was compelled to retire after playing one inning, because of a bad arm. Doyle left his position at first base and went behind the bat. He received an ovation when he donned the "harness." He was formerly the New Yorks' star catcher, and he worked behind the bat yesterday for the first time in about a year. He has lost none of his cunning as a catcher. Hardesty, a new player, took care of first base, and did well, although his regular position is in the outfield.

A notable feature of the game was the batting of the local players. They hit the ball at the right time and ran bases cleverly. They put plenty of life in every play, and never failed to take every chance offered to advance a base. Gleason did some remarkable baserunning. Hawley was unable to stop the home team's batting, and he was relieved by Phillips after the third inning. The latter was no improvement over Hawley. He was hit frequently, and gave a wretched exhibition of fielding. Seymour had excellent control of his curves, and also did some good batting, his three-bagger in the third sending in two runs. The New Yorks made a large number of errors, but they redeemed themselves by their good playing at critical stages of the game.

The second game, i... the first, was won through clever base running and timely batting. Gettig, who pitched for the New Yorks, jeopardized the game at several stages, but sharp fielding saved the day. Van Haltren figured in two double plays, one of which had much to do with the visitors' defeat. In the first inning he made a fine throw to the plate, after catching Smith's line drive, stopping Corcoran from scoring a run that would have caused a tie in the eighth inning.

Taylor, the visitors' pitcher, did not begin to show his effectiveness until the fourth inning, when it was too late, the locals having obtained a winning lead in the third on three singles, a sacrifice, and a fine three-base hit by Foster. Doyle made a timely three-base hit in the first inning, that sent in two runs. The Cincinnatis played a clean fielding game, but could not hit at the right time. Steinfeldt made a couple of sensational catches around third base. The home team's only misplay was charged against Wilson, and it yielded a run for the visitors. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	0	2	4	1	McBride, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	1	Corc'ran, ss.	1	1	0	3	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, ss.	1	2	1	3	3	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	14	1	2
Doyle, 1b-c.	2	2	13	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	2	1	4	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Foster, rf.	3	2	2	0	1	Steinf't, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
Warner, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Peitz, c.	1	0	3	0	0
Hardesty, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Hawley, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Seymour, p.	0	2	1	2	1	Phillips, p.	0	1	1	2	2
Total.	13	15	27	12	8	Total.	4	5	24	14	5

New York	0	3	3	0	0	7	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Hawley, 3; off Phillips, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 6; by Hawley, 1. Three-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Wilson. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Gleason, (2) Grady, Steinfeldt, (2) Pietz. Double plays—Beckley, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Seymour, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	4	2	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	4	2	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	2	1	0	Corc'ran, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Grady, 3b.	2	1	2	0	0	Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, ss.	1	1	3	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Doyle, c.	0	0	2	5	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	5	2	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	2	3	1	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Hardesty, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Wood, c.	0	2	1	2	1
Gettig, p.	0	0	1	0	2	Taylor, p.	0	1	1	0	2
Total.	5	12	27	9	1	Total.	1	4	10	24	7

New York	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 4. Struck out—By Gettig, 3; by Taylor, 2. Three-base hits—Boyle, Foster. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen base—Grady. Double plays—Van Haltren and Doyle; Van Haltren and Hardesty. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Selbach. Passed ball—Wood. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Emslie.

THE BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

Cleveland Team Makes a Poor Showing at Washington Park.

The Clevelands never had a chance against the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. After the Brooklyns had obtained a safe lead Manager Hanlon did some experimenting, Hill going in to pitch and Jennings playing at first. Both did good work. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	2	3	1	0	Keeler, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1	Kelley, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
M'Allister, 3b.	1	1	0	3	3	Selbach, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	2	1	4	0	Daly, 2b.	2	3	2	5	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1	Ande r son,					
Sugden, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	3	2	3	5	0
Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Casey, 3b.	2	2	0	4	0
Caulif'er, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McGuire, c.	2	3	0	1	0
						Dunn, p.	1	1	0	1	0
						Hill, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	5	6	24	19	6	Total.	20	19	27	16	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	3	0	1	8	1	2	4	1	0	—20

Home run—Dahlen. Three-base hits—McAllister, Daly, Dunn, Hill. Two-base hits—Harley, Casey, McGuire. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Caulifiower, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGuire. Stolen base—Daly. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Hill, 1; off Schmidt, 3; off Caulifiower, 1. Double plays—McAllister, Quinn, and Tucker; Harley and Sugden; Casey, Daly, and Anderson; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Schmidt, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Louisville and Boston Break Even.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Boston and Louisville each won a game to-day. Nichols became unsteady in the seventh inning and nearly lost the first game, but Boston won out by opportune hitting in the ninth. Stupid base-running and Bailey's wildness lost the second game for Boston. The second game was called at the end of the seventh on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 9; Louisville, 10. Errors—Boston, 5; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clarke; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 2. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Bailey and Bergen; Louisville, Dowling and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Pittsburg took another game to-day by opportune hitting and errorless fielding. Chesbro was hit hard, but the Washingtons failed to bunch their hits. Score:

Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Washington, Carsey, Wyvhing, and Roach; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—St. Louis played a ragged game in the field, which accounts for the Philadelphias' victory. Cross of St. Louis was compelled to retire owing to an injury to one of his fingers, sustained while stopping a hot grounder from Delehanty's bat. Score:

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	3	5	1	0	..	—12

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The Baltimores made hits as they pleased to-day, and easily defeated the Chicagos. Score:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	5	0	3	3	0	1	1	..	—13

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 19. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

DAVIS AND WARD, CHAMPIONS.

Win the National Title from Ware and Sheldon in Straight Sets—Huntington Defeats Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward won the championship of America in doubles at the Casino here today after a clever three-set match with Leo Ware and George Sheldon, who had held the title for two years. Every one expected a long and stubbornly contested struggle, but Sheldon and Ware both showed their lack of practice, Sheldon being particularly unsteady. Davis and Ward, on the other hand, were plainly trained to the hour and put up a splendid exhibition of careful play, combined with the most perfect team work.

At first the challengers seemed a little unsteady, but after they settled down the result was foreshadowed at once, and Ware and Sheldon were unable to stave off the defeat, finally losing in straight sets by 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. The match opened with Sheldon serving, and the champions won the first game so easily that their friends immediately became overconfident of the result. Davis served the second game, and, after deuce had been called several times, his side finally evened up the score. Each side got another game, and then Ward and Davis shot into the lead by taking the fifth game against Sheldon's service.

The champions evened matters up immediately after by beating Davis on his service and then regained the lead with the seventh game. The challengers were not to be denied, however, and with constantly improving play they took the next three games in quick succession, and the first set was theirs. The second set began immediately after, and at first it looked like a runaway race. Ward and Davis again beat Sheldon on his own service by directing their attack at him, and then they captured the second and third against Ware's splendid service after forty-love had been called against them. The fourth game went the same way as the other three, and the crowd began to wonder if a love set was in store for the champions. But Ware and Sheldon pulled themselves together at this point and by the steadiest kind of play, aided by several wild smashes from Davis and an occasional net from Ward's racket, they pulled out the next two games and got a substantial lead on the seventh. After a deuce and vantage struggle, however, the challengers won the seventh game, giving them a lead of 5—2, but Ware and Sheldon came back with two more in succession and a deuce set seemed likely to follow.

The Eastern champions set a fast pace in the tenth game, and won it, giving them the set by 6—4 and a big lead at two sets to love. The third set found the advantage still strongly in favor of the challengers. They got the first two games in succession, again winning the first against Sheldon's service, and then the games again alternated, the score slowly rising to 3—1, 4—2, and 5—3, when Sheldon's service game came round again and the challengers took the set by 6—3 and the match by three straight sets.

In the meantime several exciting matches were going on in the other courts. There were five of the championship singles disposed of during the day, but the three easy ones were postponed until afternoon, and the Huntington-Stevens and Bond-Wright matches were put on at the same time as the double final. The two veterans had the court in front of the Casino Theatre, and a crowd of enthusiasts followed their play even more closely than they did the double match on the championship court.

Stevens was in his same old reliable form, and his ground strokes had all their accuracy and most of their accustomed speed. Huntington, however, though he could beat the great base-line player at his own game, did not try to run in to volley until after he had lost the first two sets. Then he changed his tactics, and success followed the shift at once. Stevens did not seem able to get the balls out of his reach, and Huntington repeatedly smashed the balls into impossible corners of the court, scoring game after game in his favor. The games added up into sets, and slowly Huntington pulled out of the hole. Stevens could not turn the tide in his favor again. The third and fourth sets were Huntington's, and then the fifth came to him even easier than the other two, the Hoboken expert getting only one game.

W. S. Bond, the Western crack from Chicago, and Beals Wright, the interscholastic champion, had another exciting five-set struggle on the next court. From start to finish this was a heart-breaking struggle. Both men rushed to the net constantly, and each tried to outlob and pass the other, with about even results. Wright took the first set, but Bond evened matters up by winning the second with a similar score.

In the third Wright seemed to have a winning lead, but Bond came on strong at the finish, and finally pulled out from 4—1 against him, winning by 7—5. The fourth found the conditions just reversed, for Wright pulled out from 4—2 against him, and won by 6—4. In the fifth, however, Bond was too steady for the young expert, and he won out by 6—3.

The third round will be played to-morrow, and the eight survivors of to-day's play will be narrowed down to just half that number. Leo Ware will meet Holcomb Ward, Paret will play Huntington, W. S. Bond will have Dwight Davis for his opponent, while George Wrenn will be opposed by Kreigh Collins. Ware, Huntington, Davis, and Wrenn are the favorites, but all the matches are considered close, and the four men to earn places in the semi-final round might be just the other quartet.

The games drew a fashionable gathering, and it can be said that never before in the history of the sport were there so many cottagers present.

In the grand stand were noticed Mrs. Potter Palmer with her sister, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Fernando Yznaga, G. P. Messervey, Miss Gerry, Miss Burden, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. Gambrill, Col George R Fearing, Mr and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mrs. Chadwick, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Post, the Misses Taylor, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss McCalla, Franklin A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Ellen Mason, Harry Lehr, Humphreys Owen, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Douglass Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Neill, and Henry Walters. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was seated well up in the grand stand, and on an improvised grand stand sat Daniel B. Fearing with George B. De Forest and the Consul General of Brazil at New York.

Jamestown sent over fully four hundred of the Summer residents, and the boat from Narragansett Pier carried a large number of the visitors. The gowns of the ladies were superb. It was generally remarked they were the handsomest seen at any outdoor affair this Summer. Mrs. Palmer wore a cream-colored gown with a black hat with white trimmings; Mrs. Grant, turquoise blue silk; Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, pale blue; Miss Gerry, white, over blue organdie; Miss Morton, pink, with a black picture hat; Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, yellow silk with mousseline de soie; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white lace over blue, with a large white hat; Miss Anna Sands, yellow and black, with black hat; Mrs. Fish, figured organdie, with a red sash hanging at the side, with a small hat with blue trimmings. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, white figured organdie, with black lact trimmings and a blue tinted hat.

Championship Doubles.—Challenge Round—Dwight F. Davis and Holcomb Ward, (challengers,) beat Leo Ware and George P. Sheldon, Jr., (holders,) 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Championship Singles.—Second Round—Holcomb Ward beat N. H. Mundy, 4—6, 10—8, 6—2, 6—0; J. P. Paret beat H. E. Avery, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; R. P. Huntington beat Richard Stevens, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; W. S. Bond beat B. C. Wright, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; D. F. Davis beat C. N. Beard, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—R. D. Little beat Ralph McKittrick, 6—2, 6—0; H. E. Avery beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—1; E. A. Freshman beat H. G. Whitehead by default; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., beat J. K. Willing, 6—4, 6—2; J. S. Bridges beat D. C. Ricker, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; E. P. Fischer beat M. G. Chace by default; W. J. Clothier beat W. C. Grant by default.

Second Round—Thomas Sturgis, Jr., beat J. S. Bridges, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; E. P. Fischer beat W. J. Clothier, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Americans Win at Tennis at Homburg

HOMBURG, Aug. 17.—At the international lawn tennis tournament here today the second round for the Homburg Challenge Cup was won by R. F. Doherty. Clarence Hobart, the American player, defeated Gore in the same contest. In the gentleman's doubles, second round, H. S. Mahoney and W. V. Doherty beat A. K. Kronin and H. G. Leighton, and Clarence Hobart and E. L. Black beat H. S. Schurz and A. Martins.

COLUMBIA LEAVES FOR BRISTOL.

Goes to Have Her Steel Mast Restepped.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The sloop Columbia and tender St. Michael sailed this noon for Bristol, where the Columbia will receive her new mast. Nearly all the boats of the New York Yacht Club squadron have left the harbor.

THE SHAMROCK'S NEW SAIL.

Challenger Will Use a Larger Club Topsail than Heretofore.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is learned that the America's Cup challenger Shamrock will carry a much larger club topsail than when she was racing with the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia.

New spars for this topsail have just been completed by William Fife, Jr., the designer of the boat. These, it is thought, will obviate the stiffness shown by the yacht in her recent races.

The new yard is about eight feet longer than the one previously used.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACING.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—To-day's events on the third day of the Grand Circuit meet here have furnished the most exciting races and closest finishes of the meet. The track is in splendid condition and remarkably fast, as is shown by the result of the second heat in the free-for-all trot, when Bingen, driven by Titer, went the mile in 2:06¼, bettering his own record by half a second, and going the fastest mile any horse has trotted this season on any track. The summary:

2:10 Class.—Pace. Purse $1,500.

Ace, b. h., by Delmarch, (Allen)	1	1	1
Klirt, blk. m., (Rerick)	2	4	3
Solavonic, gr. g., (Cheney)	5	3	2
Silvanway, b. m., (Spear)	4	5	4
Ambulator, b. h., (Frazer)	3	2	ds

Time—2:13¾; 2:06; 2:13.

Free-For-All Trot.—Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	2	1
Bingen, br. h., (Titer)	6	1	5
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	3	4	2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker)	2	5	4
Dagie Flanigan, b. g., (Hudson)	4	6	4
Directum Kelly, b. s., (McHenry)	5	3	3
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	Dis.		

Time—2:09; 2:06¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾.

2:28 Class.—Pace. Purse $2,000.

Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Tobogan, b. g., (Dickerson)	3	2	3
Lizzie Wilkes, br. m., (Davis)	2	3	5
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Wilson)	7	6	2
Fire Glit, ch. g., (Oneil)	4	7	4
Eagle Medium, gr. g., (Norton)	5	5	7
Mace, b. g., (Middleton)	6	4	6
Wandering Jew, br. s., (Walker)	Dis.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾.

Harness Racing at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Good time and racing was had at the meeting of the Central New York circuit in this city to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Bonnie Le, b. m., (Custer)	1	2	1
Princess Dora	2	1	6
Black Diamond	5	5	2
Sapphire	3	3	3
Susie I.	6	6	5
Mystery	4	3	7
Tomey W.	7	4	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:18½; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

A., 2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	1	1	1
Red Wood	2	3	2
Gold Standard	4	2	4
Kinster	3	4	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:19; 2:17.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Philipe, b. g., (Hendrick)	2	3	1
Irene	1	5	5
Annihilator	5	1	4
Jennie Merriman	4	2	2
Dot Miller	3	4	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:21; 2:22¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Gecto, blk. g., (Van Auken)	1	8	3
Lucy Posey	2	1	2
Tatler Burns	3	5	5
Devaras	4	4	9
Coebreas	5	7	4
Ondray	6	9	7
Belle Canon	7	2	1
Grover G.	8	6	6
Kenneth	9	3	4

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

Saratoga Racing Results.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The race for gentlemen riders to-day resulted in a victory for Buela, on which Mr. Paget had the mount. Clawson was set down for two days for "impudence at the post." The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Chacornac, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, first; Cobourg, 106, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1, second; Colonel Roosevelt, 109, (Sims,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:00¾. Bramble Rose, Strathmaker, Kickumbob, Ghetto, Waldeck, and Firelock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Jinks, 97 pounds, (Burns,) 3½ to 1, first; Firearm, 124, (O'Leary,) 11 to 10, second; Ben Hadad, 105, (Clawson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00¾. Filon d'Or also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Buela, 161 pounds, (Mr. Paget,) 4 to 5, first; Sir Hubert, 149, (Mr. H. W. Smith,) 8 to 5, second; Governor Russell, 159, (Mr. Monteith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45½. Utopia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—G. H. Mumm Handicap; six furlongs. Sakhrat, 111 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 1, first; King's Courier, 119, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, second; Sam Phillips, 116, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Teddy Vesuvian, Hansborough, Mister Jersey, and Tar Hill also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Woodpigeon, 160 pounds, (Finnegan,) 8 to 5, first; Wild Heather, 137, (Brown,) 6 to 5, second; Becky Rolfe, 135, (McInery,) 6 to 1, third. Time—5:58½. Merlin and Doctor Reed also started.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Galathea, Gen. Mart Gary, Compensation, Ossary, Leando, Brigade, 106; Chivalrous, 103; Dolly Weitho, Alice Nise, Exit, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five-eighths of a mile. Knight Banneret, 110; J. H. Sloan, Ghetto, 106; Gratia, 105; Little Veronica, Fleeting Moments, Battle Royal, 103; Golden Sceptre, 101; Albonita, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Adolph Spreckels, 113; Approval, Jefferson, 112; Meadowthorpe, 111; Howard, Sea Lion, 108; Dutch Skater, 104; The Devil, Bon Ino, Beau Ideal, 102; Sir Hubert, 100; Charagrace, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Maurice, 111; Judge Wardell, 109; The Dauphin, Athamas, Weiler, Wolhurst, Estaca, Chappaqua, 107; Beanna, 100; Mariti, Nearest, 99; Frohman, 98; Sister Alice, 94; Wine Press, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Flax Spinner, Dan Rice, Ben Hadad, 108; Myth, 105; Bardella, Star of Bethlehem, 103; Alpen, 95.

Martin Wins Another Race.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the third day of the Stockton 1899 meeting to-day Martin, the American jockey, won the Durham County Produce Plate, 1,000 sovereigns, on Mr. J. E. Platt's Sweet Marjorie. Seven horses ran one mile and two furlongs.

DEAL TEAM WON AT GOLF.

To Play Norwood Now for a New Jersey Championship.

The Deal golf team defeated the Spring Lake team on Wednesday by the following score:

Deal—Lynch, 4; Ballard, 6; Harvey, 0; Conklin, 0; Reinhart, 0; Murphy, 6; total, 16. Spring Lake—Runyon, 0; Townsend, 0; Worrall, 2; Jamieson, 2; Miller, 0; Patterson, 0; total, 4.

In the qualifying round for the women's championship of the Deal Golf Club on Wednesday there were twenty-three contestants. The following four best scores for eighteen holes qualified: Miss M. Murphey, 126; Miss V. Murphey, 126; Miss C. E. Brice, 135; Miss Anna Barbour, 138. Other scores were: Miss Helen Bray, 148; Miss Helen Rolston, 151; Miss Anna Reinhart, 161; Mrs. J. A. Woodland, 186.

In the qualifying round for the Deal Golf Club championship medal, presented by Col. G. B. M. Harvey, there were forty-six contestants. The following eight best scores for thirty-six holes qualified: C. H. Murphey, 194; Burdette O'Connor, 195; Jasper Lynch, 196; F. O. Reinhart, 196; S. M. Allen, 200; L. H. Conklin, 203; C. E. McCann, 206; Blaud Ballard, 206.

The latest match in the series of games for the $500 championship cup of the North Jersey Shore League will be played at Deal on Saturday between Deal and Norwood. Norwood has won every match to date, and Deal has lost but one. Col. Harvey, Captain of Deal, has announced his team to be: Jasper Lynch, Burdette O'Connor, Blaud Ballard, S. M. Allen, C. H. Murphey, and L. H. Conklin.

Manhattans Win at Cricket.

There was a well-contested cricket game yesterday at Prospect Park between teams representing the Manhattan and Kings County Clubs. Manhattan won by 11 runs. A. G. Shingler and E. Boddington batted well for Manhattan. For Kings County G. A. Storm and C. T. Toddings were the chief contributors. H. Nothsur and H. Martin bowled well for Manhattan, and C. T. Hole and A. Nugent for Kings County. The totals were: Kings County, 54 and 62; Manhattan, 65.

BOAT HAWSER PARTED, SIX DEAD

Carriage with Two Women and Four Children Thrown Into a River.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 17.—A carriage containing six persons was precipitated into White River last night as it was being driven aboard a ferryboat and all were drowned.

The dead are Mrs. Albert Hensel, the four Hensel children, and Miss Amy Dillon.

The horse had just stepped aboard the ferryboat when the hawser parted and the boat swung out, dropping the carriage with its occupants into the river.

POLITICIAN DIES ON A TRAIN.

George H. Thomas of Middleville Expires Near Albany.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—While en route to New York on a New York Central train last night, George H. Thomas of Middleville was stricken with apoplexy. He was put aboard a returning car at Albany and died on the train five minutes after leaving that place. He was a prominent Republican politician, and one of the leaders of the Platt-Sheard organization in Herkimer County. He conducted a large tannery at Middleville, and was engaged in other extensive industries. He was fifty-seven years old.

EVENTS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Children's Outing at Allenhurst—Camp Meeting to Begin To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 17.—One thousand boys and girls enjoyed an outing to-day at Allenhurst, at the expense of the Trustees of the Ocean Grove Association. Several hundred of the children were taken to the picnic grounds by the trolley. The Boys' Rough Rider Brigade, 400 strong, in command of Major L. B. Holt and Capt. Kilmer, marched from Ocean Grove to Allenhurst, a distance of four miles. The youngsters elicited much praise from the crowds along the route.

The camp meeting will open to-morrow and continue ten days. Hotel proprietors at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove say that the arrivals of visitors for this camp meeting exceed by 20 per cent. those in any previous year in the history of the Grove.

BRIDGEPORT MOTORMAN GUILTY.

Jury Also Censures Company in the Peck's Mill Pond Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17.—The jury which has been holding an inquest into the causes of the trolley car accident on the Shelton Street Railroad Company's bridge at Peck's Mill Pond Sunday afternoon, Aug. 6, resulting in the loss of many lives, rendered its verdict just before noon to-day.

The finding is that the motorman, George S. Hamilton, who was in charge of the ill-fated car, was guilty of criminal carelessness, and that the Shelton Street Railway Company was very negligent in allowing the roadbed to be in the condition existing on the day of the accident, and in not enforcing the order for slow speed and constant inspection at the point where the accident occurred.

The jury also recommended that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature for the passage of laws requiring the use of inside and outside guard rails on all trolley car bridges, the licensing of motormen by a competent board, the reduction of the number of working hours of motormen and conductors, and the establishment of a State board to have supervision of the construction and operation of all trolley roads.

Carrie Snedecker's Body Found.

PRINCETON, Aug. 17.—The body of Carrie Snedecker, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Frederick Snedecker, who disappeared from her home on Tuesday, and who was thought to have been kidnapped, was found this morning in the bottom of a limestone quarry about 400 yards from the Snedecker home, near Kingston. The body was found face down in a large pool of water. Many of the farmers still believe that the child was kidnapped, and that the kidnappers, fearing detection, drowned the child near her home.

Toadstools Kill an Elizabeth Man.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug.

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, UPON FORMER SITE of Columbia College, Madison Ave. and 49th St. Twentieth year begins Mon., Oct. 2.
☞ALL CLASSES HEREAFTER LIMITED TO 12 BOYS.
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This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

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Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School. Like in order to provide a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

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Primary (incl. Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Departments.

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DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 10:57 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
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Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 33d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 33d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Montauk Pt., 3.30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.
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For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop. Lake Childwold, N. Y. Leave G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BABETHA BARUCH, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Babetha Baruch, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DONALD FLETCHER, Bankrupt. No. 1,354.
To the creditors of Donald Fletcher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Donald Fletcher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN KAPLAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Nathan Kaplan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARCUS RITTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Marcus Ritter of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Marcus Ritter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROSE WILLNER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Rose Willner, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-law6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-law6MF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Ho.. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duval, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVAL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City ap7-law6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-law6wF&s8

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-law6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDDIMAN & LARKIN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-law6mF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executors and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City. au18-law6wF&s29

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-law6mF

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faelianden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wisendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wisendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Gcerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:
Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the easterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.
The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York,

ALL IDENTIFY NEUFELDT

Pawnbrokers and Mrs. Innes Recognize Him.

RELATED TO THE SLAIN WOMAN

Police Say He Was Surprised While Stealing Mrs. Kronman's Jewelry and Then Killed Her.

The case against William Neufeldt, accused of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman in her flat at 266 West Thirty-fifth Street on Aug. 7, is complete, in the opinion of Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau. Neufeldt's mother is the second cousin of Mrs. Kronman, and the murdered woman's purpose to help her relative caused her tragic death.

The detectives proceeded on the theory that she had been killed by somebody who knew that she owned valuable jewelry. Their first inquiries, therefore, were directed to learning of Mrs. Kronman's relatives and acquaintances. The Neufeldts were overlooked. Their kinship was so distant and their contact with the Kronmans was so rare that nobody thought of them. In looking over a red morocco diary belonging to Mrs. Kronman, however, the detectives found the address, "William Neufeldt, 92 Goerck Street."

They found that last Easter Neufeldt had called with his brother, the young woman to whom his brother was engaged to be married, and other relatives, to formally announce the engagement. Mrs. Kronman was looking about for a husband for her niece, Annie Bach. She called William Neufeldt away from the others and mentioned the matter to him, and offered to give something in the way of a dowry. Neufeldt was again at the Kronman flat on July 12, at his brother's betrothal party. Mrs. Kronman then wore all her jewelry, and Neufeldt, with others, was present when she took it off, replaced it in a silk bag, and put it in the opening beneath her washstand, to which there is a door. This reticule was found in her room, without a stain on it, indicating to the detectives that it had been rifled before the murder was committed.

The Neufeldts were well known in their neighborhood of the east side. Mrs. Neufeldt, mother of William, is janitress of the tenement at 92 Goerck Street. Her husband worked in a tailor's shop, and William Neufeldt went by the name of "Charley from the West." The detectives learned that he was not only dissolute and idle, but had been convicted in Chicago of burglary and robbery committed at the Marquette Club there in 1893, and sentenced to eight years in prison. He served five years and three months, and returned here seven months ago. Since his return he has been employed by Holzman Brothers, clothiers, and as motorman on the Greenpoint division of the Brooklyn trolley system, and has kept a little cigarette and candy store at Goerck and Stanton Streets.

While Neufeldt's record was being looked up the detectives learned that jewelry was being pawned which filled the description of that taken from the Kronman flat at the time of the murder. Mrs. Kronman's gold watch and chain were found in the possession of Benjamin Korn of 537 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. He said he had bought it in the saloon of Weiss & Paul, 310 East Houston Street. One of Mrs. Kronman's diamond earrings was pledged in Simpson's pawnshop at Delancey Street and the Bowery, where $125 had been advanced on it. The ticket was sold for $10 to Herman Wasser, who changed the trinket to a scarfpin. This earring was pawned the day after the murder. Its mate was pawned with Friedman, 344 East Houston Street, for $100. Mrs. Kronman's diamond brooch was pawned at Baruch's, 249 East Houston Street, for $180.

Capt. McClusky assigned Detectives Carey and McCafferty to arrest Neufeldt. They had comparatively little trouble in finding him. He was arrested Wednesday evening in a café at 284 East Houston Street.

He was told he was "wanted" for a robbery, and went to Headquarters peaceably. There he was questioned about the jewelry he had pawned, and after a little hesitation confessed that he had pawned it, but said it had been given to him by a negro named "Luce," with whom he had been in prison in the West. Several pawn tickets and $46 in money were found on him.

Witnesses were sent for and were gathered in a room at Headquarters, and then the prisoner was led out. He is twenty-five years old, strongly built, with retiring forehead, narrow, furtive eyes, a long, hile-shaped nose, and an ugly projection of the lower jaw. He wore a light check suit and a pair of new tan shoes, and his hair was closely cropped. His mustache had been shaved off.

Korn, who had bought the watch and chain, and Weiss & Paul, the men in whose saloon they were sold, identified Neufeldt as the man who sold them; one of Simpson's clerks identified him as the man who pawned the earring the day following the murder; Wasser said that was the man from whom he bought the ticket; Friedman pointed to Neufeldt as the man who had pledged the other earring with him.

Neufeldt listened stolidly to all this, for he had evidently expected it when he told the story of the negro. He had also told Capt. McClusky that he had forgotten about the Kronmans, and that the newspaper stories of the murder had not attracted his attention because Mrs. Kronman's relationship to him had passed from his mind, and that he had not been near them since July 12. He was taken into the assembly room, where were twenty detectives in plain clothes. Then Mrs. Innes was led in. She is the woman who occupies a flat in the same building in which the Kronman rooms were, and who had told the police that on the day of the murder a man in black rang her bell and inquired for Mrs. Kronman. She looked about the room, and as soon as she saw Neufeldt she pointed him out without hesitation.

"That's the man!" she said. "I'd know him anywhere. He has shaved his mustache and changed his clothes, but I know him."

"It's all up with me," said Neufeldt sullenly, throwing up his two hands with an involuntary gesture of surrender.

After that he was silent, refusing to answer any questions.

It was 2:30 A. M. when he was led into the main hall on his way back to a cell. Kronman, the husband of the dead woman, who is now under $10,000 bail to answer the charge of murdering her, had been sent for. He was in the hall, and as he caught sight of Neufeldt dashed at him, shouting an oath, and struck him twice in the face. He was caught and pushed back.

Neufeldt was taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday, yet sullen and silent, and there formally charged with the murder. He was remanded to Police Headquarters at the request of the detectives. Later Capt. McClusky was notified that Howe & Hummel had been engaged as counsel for the prisoner.

Neufeldt's mother seemed to be indifferent to his fate, saying he was old enough to go his own way and look out for himself. She told the police that he went home the night of the day the murder was committed, and changed his clothes, and that she had not seen him but once since. Then she met him in the street and spoke to him of the murder of their relative, Mrs. Kronman, but he made some indifferent answer and passed on. Detectives yesterday searched his room, and found there a suit of black clothes and a well-worn pair of shoes. These will be examined for blood stains.

Neufeldt is a man of low intelligence, but with the sharpness characteristic of his class. He can read and write. The detectives' theory is that he went to Mrs. Kronman's flat on pretense of talking over the proposed match with Annie Bach, watched his chance, and stole her jewelry, and that, being detected, he seized the hatchet, the nearest thing at hand, and struck her dead.

One bit of evidence obtained is that of the barber who took off Neufeldt's mustache. He says it was done a few days ago, while Neufeldt had told Capt. McClusky that it was months ago.

A man named Greenbaum, who was arrested because he was with Neufeldt, will be dismissed, as there is no suspicion against him.

Passenger Dies on the Trave.

William Huch of Hanover, Germany, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, died Sunday night from heart disease. His wife, who was with him, refused to permit him to be buried at sea. The body was embalmed and brought to Hoboken, where the Trave was docked yesterday. Mr. Huch was coming to this city to embark in business. The body will be taken back to Germany for burial.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

VIGILANCIA NOT SIGHTED.

Vessel Seen Off Jupiter Inlet Probably the Mexico, Now at Havana —No Fears Expressed.

The arrival of the Ward Line steamship Mexico at Havana yesterday leads to the belief that it was the Mexico and not the overdue steamship Vigilancia which was seen off Jupiter Inlet on the Florida Coast on Wednesday.

The Mexico is one of the company's latest additions to its fleet, and one of the most powerful vessels in the coastwise trade, yet she arrived at Havana two days late, having encountered the West Indian hurricane. She reported having passed the overdue steamship Vigilancia on Monday, but a cable received here yesterday by the agents did not give any particulars, and it is not known what the Vigilancia's position was at the time she was sighted. It is assumed that she was not at that time disabled, or she would have asked for assistance from the Mexico. The Vigilancia takes a day longer than the Mexico in making the trip to Havana under ordinary conditions, but she sailed on Aug. 9, or three days before the Mexico, and should have arrived at Havana, where she was to stop en route to Mexican ports, on Sunday, while the Mexico, making a good weather passage, should have arrived there on Tuesday. The Mexico was, therefore, five days making the trip, and the Vigilancia has been nine days out, and is five days overdue.

As yet, however, the officials of the line express no fears for her safety. There seems little doubt that she ran well out of her course to weather the storm which swept up the Florida coast, and there is a possibility that after she was spoken by the Mexico she became disabled through the derangement of machinery or steering gear. In that case she might be several days more at sea making temporary repairs or towing slowly to port. She is an able craft, and Capt. Reynolds enjoys the reputation of being one of the most careful masters who sails out of this port. He has not only never lost a ship, but he has never had an accident, yet he is one of the oldest skippers who navigates the coast.

The steamship Antilla, was several days overdue on a voyage between this port and Nassau during a storm last Fall and turned up all right, having run to sea to get out of the storm's track.

The late storm has delayed all shipping to the south.

The Mexico's sister ship, the Havana, which sailed from Havana for New York Sunday, was due here Wednesday, but was not reported up to yesterday.

The Spanish Line steamship Manuel Villaverde arrived at Havana yesterday, two days overdue. The San Augustin of the same line, due here from Havana, is three days overdue.

The officials of the Ward Line refused yesterday to furnish a list of the passengers of the Vigilancia, saying that its publication could only result in creating anxiety, and there was nothing in the situation to cause any fear. Shipping men generally are of the same opinion. There are said to be sixty passengers aboard her, and her cargo is of general merchandise. Manager Barrett said that he could not say what the value of the cargo was.

JERSEY CITY FIREMAN DEAD.

Capt. John Watt, Overcome by Smoke, Expires of Heart Disease.

Fire was discovered to-night in a one-story frame building at 537 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, occupied jointly by John Stratford as a grocery and Edward Thompson as a tinware shop. The first engine on the scene was No. 6. John Watt, Captain of the company, was the first man to enter the building. He was almost overcome by smoke, but managed to make his way back to the street, where he fell unconscious. He was placed in a police patrol wagon and sent to St. Francis Hospital, but was dead when it arrived there. The physicians attributed his death to heart disease, to which he was subject. The body was removed to his home, 276 Sixth Street. The fire that caused his death did less than $50 damage.

Capt. Watt was forty-five years old. He had been a member of the Fire Department for twenty years. Ten years ago he was a Republican member of the Street and Water Board. Capt. Watt leaves a wife and one son.

ELECTRIC ELEVATED TRAINS.

System Extended on the Fifth Avenue Line, Brooklyn.

The third-rail electric system which was recently introduced on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was put in operation for the entire length of that line yesterday The new system had been operated from the bridge as far as Thirty-sixth Street for some time, but the work of laying the third rail, which carries the electric current which propels the motor cars the whole length of the line, was not completed until Wednesday. The system is now operated from the bridge to the Sixty-fifth Street terminal of the road.

The power from the third rail did not prove satisfactory on the trial yesterday morning. It was not strong enough to operate all the cars in use on the line, and as a result there were many delays, and the passengers on their way to business in Manhattan who were caught on stalled trains delivered themselves of opinions anything but complimentary regarding the new system. The difficulty caused by the weak current was obviated by an increase of power, and the trains were soon running without trouble.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST WAS ILL.

Youthful Street Lecturer Taken Home in an Ambulance.

When Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street was thronged with people about noon yesterday a well-dressed young man collected a crowd about him by delivering an incoherent lecture on Christian Science. He seemed educated, and his face was that of a student.

A policeman interrupted the discourse just as a handsomely dressed girl was about to speak to the lecturer.

"He's ill. Why don't you call an ambulance?" she asked the policeman.

"Ill, madam? No, indeed. I am never ill. Nor are you ever ill, madam. If you think you are ill all you have to do is to pray, and you will be cured. Just pray," the young man said.

An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital. The surgeon declared the young man was suffering from epilepsy. Some medicine was given him, which he took. He said he was Henry Caney, and that he lived at 46 West Thirty-sixth Street. He protested that he was not ill, but the surgeon took him to his home. At 46 West Thirty-sixth Street last night the servant refused to admit callers, saying that Henry Caney was ill.

SUIT FOR A FALL DOWNSTAIRS.

Frenchman Brings an Action Against the New York Telephone Company.

Joseph Keller, a resident of France, has brought suit through Coudert Brothers for $26,500 damages against the New York Telephone Company because of a fall downstairs at 100 Broadway after using a telephone at the company's pay station.

In his complaint, filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Keller alleges that there are two doors leading from the telephone booth, one for egress through the hall, and the other leading down a flight of stone steps to the basement. It was through the latter door and down the steps he fell, receiving injuries, he asserts, that confined him to his bed for nine weeks, and cost him $1,500 for medical treatment. Mr. Keller also avers he is injured permanently.

WOMAN'S FALL TO DEATH.

Wife of Dr. Kane Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

Mrs. E. Kane, thirty-six years old, wife of Dr. Charles R. Kane, either jumped or fell from the roof of the five-storied flat house at 12 West One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday, and received injuries which resulted in her death at the J. Hood Wright Hospital a few hours afterward. All the circumstances carry out the belief that the woman leaped from the roof, though there is an absence of any motive for the act.

The woman evidently had been washing. On the roof were found several articles of clothing which she had strung on a line, and the door leading to the stairway was open. There is a brick coping more than four feet high rising from the wall, protecting those on the roof from falling off.

Mrs. Robson, the janitress, said that Mrs. Kane for several months had been suffering with a nervous affection.

ROW IN THE 71ST ARMORY

Ex-Capt. Stoddard and Corp. Tabbart Exchange Blows.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH

The Corporal Charges that the Commissioned Officer Had Done Him a Serious Injustice.

There was a lively row at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory a few nights ago between ex-Capt. Charles Herbert Stoddard of Company E and Corporal Peter Tabbart of the same company, in which blows were struck and some blood flowed freely. Capt. Stoddard resigned some time ago during a dissension in the company, and at a stormy meeting just before his resignation Corp. Tabbart threatened he would punch the Captain, because the latter, he claimed, had not put a proper indorsement on his discharge from the Seventy-first Volunteers. Corp. Tabbart had been on duty with the regiment during its campaign in Cuba, and performed meritorious service.

A few days ago Capt. Stoddard went to the armory to get his uniform and give up his keys. He walked up stairs to his old company room, never dreaming that Tabbart was there in charge of two carpenters making some alterations to the rooms.

Capt. Stoddard entered the company room, and walked toward his old locker and proceeded to open it, when he was hailed by Tabbart.

"What are you doing in this room, and by whose authority do you come here to open lockers?" demanded Tabbart.

"That is none of your business, and I do not care to have anything to say to you on the subject, except that I want to get my personal property," replied the Captain.

"Well, you get out of this room on the double quick, or I'll put you out. I'll show you whether it is none of my business or not," Tabbart is reported to have said.

As to exactly what followed there is a wide difference in the accounts. There were sounds of angry voices, scuffling feet, and a crash of glass, which caused the armory help to rush up stairs to investigate the trouble.

Capt. Stoddard when seen said: "I regret that it should be necessary to mention this little matter, as it really amounts to nothing. You see, I went to the armory to get my uniform and return my keys, when this man Tabbart disputed my right. I did not care to bandy words with him and so informed him, and I got my uniform. He then became abusive and threatened to throw me out of the room. I warned him to keep his hands off me or he would get into trouble. Tabbart was bent on looking for trouble, however, and found it. Calling to his assistants, he made a rush for me and pushed me, when I, in self-defense, hit him on the neck, which knocked him off his feet, causing him to fall through a glass window. His assistants at once turned their attention to getting him on his feet and attending to the cuts made by the broken glass on his head. All the fight was out of Tabbart, although he had two men to help him. That's all there is to it."

"Are you not afraid Tabbart may try and get even with you later?" was asked Capt. Stoddard.

"Not much," replied the Captain, "the man when I have met him in the street has almost invariably sought shelter in some saloon, as if I were his victim. All I wish is to be let alone. I am not looking for trouble, and regret that it should have been necessary for me to punish this man as I did."

Corp. Tabbart laughed when asked if he had to go to a hospital to get his wounds dressed. "The facts are," he said, "that Stoddard, who is no longer a member of the Seventy-first, came to the armory to open a locker in the room in which I, with two assistants, was working. He had no authority to go there, and I told him so. He became impudent in his talk to me, and I told him to get out or I would throw him out. He did not move quickly enough, and attempted to go to his locker, when I threw him bodily out of the room. In the scuffle a glass window in the door was broken. I did not need the assistance of my two men, and after Stoddard was outside the room in a heap, I got his uniform and threw it out over the railing on the gallery, where it dropped to the drill hall floor, some fifty feet below, and Stoddard went down stairs after it, and left the armory.

"He treated me very unfairly in signing my discharge from the volunteer service not long since, and I was glad to get an opportunity to get a little even. I was not backward in giving him several punches on his face for luck. He is a duffer, and hardly worth putting hands on, but if he bothers me any more he will get hurt. He saw me coming across the street the other night and he ran into a drug store."

At the armory no one would admit that there was any row in the building.

MAJOR BEHRENDT ACCUSED.

Member of Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps Charged with Theft.

Major Benno Behrendt of the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps stood in the Harlem Police Court yesterday accused of theft. He said he was a merchant and lived at 78 East Ninety-sixth Street. He is thirty years old. He was charged with the theft of four sets of surgical instruments belonging to the regiment and valued at $150. His accuser was Surgeon Major Lewis K. Neff of the corps.

George Ochsen of 79 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a member of Company F of the regiment, said Major Behrendt had asked him to pawn two sets of surgical instruments for him. He complied with the request and gave the tickets for the articles to Major Behrendt, he said, supposing the instruments to be the Major's property. Major Behrendt redeemed the two sets, it is said, and it is claimed that all four sets were found in his room. Magistrate Crane held Major Behrendt in $1,000 for further examination to-day.

CRANE SCORES GAS COMPANIES.

Magistrate Declares They Would Take the Life Blood of a Man.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, listened to a case in which the Standard Gas Company was concerned. This is the company in which Russell Sage is interested. It furnishes slot machines to customers, and in them a quarter may be deposited for a supply of gas. Some are in a big apartment house at 434 East Eighty-sixth Street, of which Charles Litling is janitor.

The company officials believed that somebody was robbing these machines, and decided to take the meters out. John Mooney, an inspector of the company, went to take them out of the Eighty-sixth Street house. Litling would not let him in, and Mooney caused his arrest.

When Litling was arraigned Magistrate Crane became indignant.

"These gas companies," he said, "are the greatest kind of institutions for taking a man's life. They take the lifeblood of a man. They would take the hair off a man's head if they could, and off his family's heads. The man is discharged."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park this evening, furnished by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The following is the programme:

March of the "First".....Brooke
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Suppé
Waltz, "Moonlight on the Hudson".....Herman
Popular medley, "The Right Kind".....Smith
Patrol, "Guard Mount".....Eilenberg
Selections from "Maritana".....Wallace
Cornet solo, selected.....
R. L. Halle.
Paraphrase, "In a Deep Cellar".....Lovenberg
Mazurka, "La Czarine".....Ganne
"A Cluster of Gems".....Boettger
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

At Battery Park Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will play the following numbers:

Prelude patriotic, "The Star-Spangled Banner,".....Key
March Militaire, "Hands Across the Sea".....Sousa
Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
Intermezzo, "Bonheur Perdu" (Lost Happiness).....Gillet
Solo for tenor trombone, selected.....
E. L. Broderus.
Paraphrase Grandiose, "America".....
Victor Herbert
Reminiscences of Verdi.....Arr. Godfrey
Meditative devotional canto, "The Holy City".....Adams
Ballet music from "Faust" (Suite No. 1).....Gounod
a. Barcarolle, (Song of Venetian Gondoliers).....Rheinhold
b. Aus (8) Suisses.....Bonnschope
Celtic delineation theatricale, "Romance of Athlone".....Chauncey Olcott

FATAL FIRE IN A HOME.

Mrs. Kilcunnon, Her Husband, and Child Suffer from Explosion and Fire—The Woman Is Dead.

Mrs. Mary Kilcunnon, twenty-four years old, her husband John, twenty-eight, and their only child Peter, two, were severely burned yesterday morning in a fire in their home on the ground floor of 409 West Fifty-third Street, caused by an explosion of oil. Mrs. Kilcunnon's injuries were fatal and she died at 7 o'clock P. M. in the hospital, to which she had been removed. Those of the child are serious, but not necessarily fatal, while the husband's burns were superficial and he was able to leave Roosevelt Hospital after treatment.

For a full three-quarters of an hour after the accident Mrs. Kilcunnon lay on the sidewalk outside of her house waiting the arrival of an ambulance and suffering much pain. Roosevelt Hospital had been telephoned to, but of its two ambulances one was in the repair shop and the only available one was out on another call. The Assistant Superintendent telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station for a patrol wagon, but was told that the wagon was broken. Finally the Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue was communicated with and at once sent an ambulance.

In the meantime Mrs. Kilcunnon's neighbors had done what they could to alleviate her pain, but apparently not one of them thought of having the injured woman removed indoors, though her clothing had been torn or burned from her body and she was practically nude. A policeman, however, removed the husband to the Roosevelt Hospital on a car, while two women carried the screaming child to the same institution, at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where their injuries were promptly attended to by Dr. Crawford. The child was terribly burned about the face, head, arms, and body, while the man was painfully burned on the arms and head.

The fire occurred shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of the flat on the ground floor occupied by the Kilcunnon family, the front part being set aside for a grocery store kept by Kilcunnon. Mrs. Kilcunnon, with her son in her arms, was lighting the kitchen fire when a can of kerosene which stood on a mantelpiece over the stove was upset. An explosion followed. The woman's dress caught fire, and then the child's. The woman shrieked and endeavored to put out the flames, but in vain.

Her cries and those of the child were heard by the husband in the front of the store and he rushed back and began to tear off the burning clothing of his wife and child. In the effort his own clothing caught fire and all three were ablaze. Kilcunnon then seized his wife, who still held the little one, and they rushed to the street. The wind fanned the flames, making them the greater, and the three unfortunates fell to the pavement in agony.

People on the street, astounded at the sight, for a moment lost their presence of mind, but only for a moment. The next instant a number of men and women had rushed up and with coats and other articles extinguished the flames.

The fire in the house caused by the kerosene explosion was extinguished with little or no damage.

Children Burned, One Fatally.

As the result of burns received yesterday afternoon, little Mary Kinizek, two and one-half years old, who lived with her parents on the fourth floor of 190 East Third Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last evening, and her sister, Annie, one year old, is suffering from slight burns at her home. The two children were left in their home by their mother, who went out shopping. Shortly after 5 o'clock Policeman Rothschild of the East Fifth Street Station saw smoke coming from one of the windows of the building and sent in an alarm. He then ran into rooms of the Kinizeks and found the clothing worn by the children to be on fire, as well as a lace curtain. The policeman threw a heavy rug about the children, and, after extinguishing the flames, sent for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The damage caused by the fire to the household articles amounts to $10. The children got a box of matches from a shelf and were playing with them and ignited them.

COURT REBUKES POLICEMAN.

Magistrate Cornell Fines Officer Sheridan for Arresting a Man Without Just Cause.

Magistrate Cornell of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning fined Policeman Rennie Sheridan of the Macdougal Street Police Station $10 for arresting Dionisio Fagquale, an Italian workman, for loitering on a corner, and told the officer that he hoped the Police Commissioners would dismiss him from the force.

The Italian is employed in the clock factory of Oppenheim & Collins, 88 Forsyth Street. He was standing near the street door of the factory smoking about noon yesterday, when Sheridan ordered him to move on. He moved into the door of the factory, and remarked in broken Italian that he had a right to stand there. Sheridan, evidently not knowing that the man was employed up-stairs, arrested him. He claims that the citizens about that neighborhood complain of loafers around the street. Two Philadelphia drummers saw the arrest and followed the case to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they testified in the Italian's favor.

When Magistrate Cornell heard the evidence he became indignant, and ordered the policeman arrested and brought before him. There was some delay in the process of formally charging him with disorderly conduct, and the Magistrate threatened to fine one of his clerks. After fining and reprimanding the policeman, he dismissed the Italian. The policeman did not have $10, and it is said that the policemen in the court made up the amount.

Acting Captain Murtha of the Macdougal Street Station said last night that he had not had sufficient time to investigate the case and would not, therefore, like to say anything that might be construed as a criticism of the Magistrate. He said he should thoroughly investigate the case and probably prefer formal charges against Sheridan to the Police Commissioners, as the regulations require.

Several of Sheridan's brother policemen were outspoken in their denunciation of the Magistrate.

MAN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Goods Found on an Akron Buyer's Person and at His Hotel.

Andrew J. Lewis, forty years old, who says he is a buyer for Herritt & Son, wholesale dealers in crockery and glass of Akron, Ohio, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a Sixth Avenue department store on the charge of shoplifting. When arrested there were found on his person a quantity of cuff buttons and pipes, a pair of bracelets, two knives, and one pair of eye glasses, all valued at $6.43. He said he was staying at the Imperial Hotel, and begged to be allowed to pay for the articles, showing a large roll of bills.

Lewis was taken to the hotel, where it was found that he had been occupying a room for several days. In his room were found goods worth $25, which the police say were stolen from the store in which he was arrested. He confessed to having stolen the goods, saying that he couldn't help it. The man was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

FIRE WAGON IN COLLISION.

Driver of a Ninth Avenue Horse Car Probably Fatally Injured.

The tender of Fire Engine No. 30, stationed on Spring Street, ran into a Ninth Avenue horse car last night while going to a fire, and Joseph Kennedy, driver of the car, was probably fatally injured. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

The tender, driven by Cornelius Collins, was following its engine to a fire at breakneck speed, being behind hand, and at the corner of Spring and Greenwich Streets it struck the car, knocking the latter off the track and throwing the car driver out and under one of the heavy car wheels. Some bystanders lifted the car off the man's chest almost immediately, but he was badly crushed. The pole of the tender was broken and one of the horses was knocked down, but the driver escaped uninjured. No one was arrested, because the accident was to a large extent the fault of the injured car driver, who waited for the engine to cross his track and then tried to drive on, probably not hearing the approaching tender.

Receipt of Gold Certificates.

Gold certificates to the amount of $880,000 were received from Washington at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. They were rapidly distributed to banks that had pre-empted them. The demand for them has not abated, and when the $10,000,000 of $20 gold notes now printing is received the entire issue will be rapidly absorbed. A few old $20 notes were received yesterday.

GOULD FAMILY'S V NTURE

Frank J. Gould Is Organizing a Fiduciary Corporation.

THE FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY

His Brothers, His Sister, and Other Members of the House to be Chief Stockholders.

Frank J. Gould is organizing a fiduciary corporation to be known as the Federal Trust Company of New York, and his brothers, his sister, Miss Helen M. Gould, and others members of the family are likely to be the chief stockholders of the company. It will be incorporated in this State, and the capitalization, as at present arranged, is to be $1,000,000, with a surplus of $500,000. Of his brother's venture, Edwin Gould said yesterday:

"Frank promoted the company and is attending to details. He thought he would like to engage in financial business in addition to his railroad business, and I and my sister, Miss Gould, and my brothers will be interested as stockholders. It will, in a certain sense, be a family corporation. The details are not yet complete and officers have not been chosen, nor has a headquarters for the company been decided on."

In the Wall Street district Mr. Gould's new business plan was favorably spoken of. Several trust company officers remarked that there was room for more. It is understood that the legal details of the Federal are in the care of Davies, Stone & Auerbach. The new company, it was stated, will not in any sense be competitive, while it will receive a large share of business from the various Gould interests. Frank J. Gould has just been elected a Director of the Trust Company of America, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President. It is not likely that any of the stock of the Federal will find its way into the open market. Its 10,000 shares were subscribed for early in the Summer.

Some of the minor shareholders of the concern may be Russell Sage, Giovanni P. Morosini, and John M. Dillon, but the majority interests will be controlled by Frank J., George J., Edwin, and Howard Gould and Miss Gould. The company, it was predicted, will start with great advantage through the prestige of the control of it by the Gould family. Its scope will include railroad, financial, and commercial interests, and its officers are likely to include able business men, while it will have a picked working staff.

GOULD MATCH FACTORY CLOSED.

Two Hundred Employes Discharged from the Passaic Establishment.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Continental Match Company's factory in this city has closed its doors. Ever since Edwin Gould sold his interests to the Diamond Match Company it had been expected here that the factory would shut down.

Manager Charles D. Shrady, Mr. Gould's brother-in-law, received word last night to close the factory at once, and the 200 hands were discharged. Mr. Shrady will not say that the factory will be closed permanently, but it is not expected here that it will be opened again. Mr. Gould recently sold his factories here and in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill., to the Diamond Match Company. He received $1,000,000, and was made a Director in the trust.

BRIDGE PASSENGERS STONED.

William Wagner, from the Dizzy Height of the Brooklyn Tower, Satisfies a Strange Whim.

The Bridge police had what they viewed as an uncanny mystery on their hands yesterday. For a time it appeared to be something new in the way of meteorological phenomena—a stone storm.

The apparent phenomenon was first observed by the conductors on the trolley cars. As a car approached the Brooklyn tower stones fell about it, coming from no one could understand where. It was clear that the stones could not be thrown from the street below nor from craft in the river, and the conductors were sorely puzzled. They made an appeal to the police, but for a time these officials could throw no light on the mystery.

Finally, however, Policeman Courtney, who had been actively dodging stones for about an hour, unexpectedly discovered the explanation of the supposed phenomenon. He happened to glance up at the Brooklyn tower, and fancied that he saw a man high up on the ladder leading to the top. Just then a stone fell on his helmet, and Courtney became convinced. He didn't fancy climbing the spider web of a ladder, but he knew his duty, and bravely made the ascent. On the ladder, at the top, he found a man who greeted him with a cheerful smile. He even offered to assist the puffing policeman up the last few rounds of the ladder.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Courtney, looking nervously down from the dizzy height.

"Oh, just having a little fun," returned the man unconcernedly from his eyrie perch.

"Well, you come down out of that or I'll pull you down," declared Courtney, but not, however, with any show of carrying out his threat. The stranger smiled derisively, but he came down, and Courtney led him away in triumph to the Adams Street Police Court, in Brooklyn.

To Magistrate Brenner the prisoner described himself as William Wagner, thirty-three years old, and said that he lived sometimes at the Waldorf-Astoria and at other times at the Hoffman House. He had his pockets filled with stones. He would offer no explanation of his strange behavior, and was fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

HAD HIS LAWYER ARRESTED.

Bradshaw Had Lost Money in Stocks and Wanted the Remnant Back.

William R. Bradshaw of Flushing, formerly editor of The Decorator, published in this city, appeared before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday as complainant against Henry G. Harris, a lawyer of 66 Broadway, charging him with the conversion of $150. Mr. Bradshaw's story, as told through his attorney, J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, was to the effect that Mr. Bradshaw had had some dealings with Louis Tewksbury, a broker of this city, and had a claim against him of $700. Some time ago he saw an advertisement placed in a morning paper by Harris, asking all persons who had lost money in stock transactions to communicate with him. He wrote to Harris, and placed his claim in his hands for collection, but stipulated that he should not settle with Tewksbury for less than $200.

According to Mr. Bradshaw, Harris did not follow these instructions, but instead settled the claim for $150, and then used the money in Broker J. J. Kelly's office, at 45 Broadway, in speculating in Sugar. This speculation, Mr. Bradshaw asserts, was without his knowledge or consent, and upon learning of it he caused the lawyer's arrest. Harris told the Magistrate that he had been authorized to invest the money in margins on Sugar. He admitted collecting the $150, $75 of which, he said, belonged to him and $75 to Mr. Bradshaw. The broker with whom the $150 was placed testified that the account was in Harris's name, and that Mr. Bradshaw's name did not appear upon his books.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

NEW MEXICAN TRAIN HELD UP.

On the Colorado and Southern Near Folsom—Attempt Foiled.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 17.—As passenger train No. 1 on the Colorado and Southern was proceeding south, between Folsom and Des Moines, at 9:30 last night, train robbers attempted to hold up the train, but were frustrated. The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engineer was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train. The conductor, suspecting trouble, immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. They returned the fire and shot the express messenger, Fred Bartlett, through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone. Frank Harrington, the conductor, also received a slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm. A special train left Trinidad to-day with the Sheriff and a posse for the scene of the attempted hold-up, and found one man a few rods from the track badly wounded. He acknowledged that it was he that made the attempt, adding that he was alone, and that it was his first venture in that business.

He gave his name as George Stevens, and said he lived in the Pan Handle. He will be brought to Trinidad.

Pop and away they go.
$1.

269 men's bicycle breeches, that were $4.50 to $9—mostly big sizes.

116 men's bicycle coats, that were $5.50 to $13.

120 young men's bicycle breeches, that were $3.50 to $8—sizes 32 to 34.

70 young men's bicycle coats, that were $4.50 to $10.

$1.

Leonard and Prince Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THOUGHT HE OWNED HIS WIFE.

Michael Ferry Told the Magistrate that He Beat Her and Gave Her Only $2 a Week.

Mary Ferry of 46 Mulberry Street had her husband, Michael Ferry, arrested yesterday afternoon for non-support. She told Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, that they had been married eight months, and that for a few months he allowed her $2 a week, but recently cut her allowance down to 14 cents a day. She said that when he came home nights, which was at irregular intervals, he generally misused her, and that several times he had threatened her life.

The husband, when asked to explain his conduct, said that he was a tailor and earned $20 per week, and allowed his wife $2 a week and paid $11 a month for rent. He startled Magistrate Brann by asking: "What more could she want than that, Judge?" The Magistrate promptly answered the question by telling him that he would have to give bonds to pay his wife $5 a week, at the same time asking the wife if she would be satisfied with that amount.

She said she would be satisfied with even $3 if her husband did not beat her, at which the prisoner exclaimed: "Yes, Judge, that's right. I beat her any time I want to because she needs it. I want to be a man. I'm her husband. I have a right to whip her and make her do just as I say. She don't treat me as a wife should treat her husband, and I tried to make her by beating her."

To this the Magistrate said: "You Italians seem to forget that you are in America, where a married woman is not her husband's slave or his private property to be used as a common cur. You must think that you're still living in Italy." With that he increased the allowance for the wife to $6 a week.

The prisoner was then taken over to the clerk's desk to give his pedigree, his wife standing beside him and a policeman behind him. The policeman saw the man place his hand in his hip pocket and the next moment saw a big bulldog revolver emerge from under his coattail. It is not known whether the prisoner drew the revolver with the intention of shooting his wife or not, as the policeman seized it immediately. An examination of the weapon showed that it was fully loaded. It was confiscated and turned over to the property clerk.

The prisoner then asked his wife if she would live with him again, and she emphatically refused. He then demanded the furniture in the rooms they had occupied, and this she said he could have. She told the clerk that he continually beat her with his fist, choked her, threw her down on the floor, and kicked her. There was some question as to whether the man should not be prosecuted on these charges, but it was decided that it would be better to allow him his liberty if he could furnish bonds to pay his wife the money allowed her by the court. He was committed to the Tombs pending the arrival of a bondsman.

HOMICIDE AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Proprietor of a Hotel Held on the Charge of Killing His Bartender.

Mortimer Radford, a bartender in the hotel of Herman Brown, Surf Avenue and Old Iron Pier Walk, Coney Island, died in the Kings County Hospital Wednesday of a fractured skull, and Brown is held by the police on a charge of homicide, without bail.

It is believed that Radford came to his death from blows received in a fight in Brown's hotel Tuesday night, about the same time that Frank Buntz, a piano player in another Coney Island hotel, is supposed to have been kicked to death. The police think they will be able to prove that there was a double murder at Coney Island Tuesday night.

Mathew McFadden, a waiter; Kate Roche, a chambermaid, and Henry Fraze, a bartender in Brown's hotel, claim that Radford was kicked by the proprietor, Brown. He was removed to the hospital, and at first it was supposed he had Bright's disease. After he died an autopsy developed the fact that he died of a fractured skull, and Brown was arrested on the testimony of his